The New-York Times.

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PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

THE DRIFT OF REPUBLICAN OPINION ON "THIRD TERM."

NO SUCH MILL-STONE TO BE HUNG AROUND HARTRANFT'S NECK—PROBABLE TONE OF THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE LANCASTER CONVENTION—SIMON CAMERON'S WANING INFLUENCE IN THE STATE—DISAPPEARANCE OF FACTIONS—THE STATE TREASURERSHIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 24, 1875.

"Nothing shall be done to put a mill-stone around Hartrantt's neck," say all the politicians of the Republican faith, large and small. Therefore, it can be safely said even two days before the State Convention meets at Lancaster that a proper candidate for Treasurer will be selected, and an unequivocal declaration as to the third term made in the platform. Concerning this last, it is said to-day by gentlemen who are thoroughly conversant with the public sentiment of the State that there will be no diversity of opinion, and there is good reason to believe that they are correct in their judgment, for it is well known that last year the Pennsylvania Republicans—more honest or more astute than their brethren in other States—did all that was within their power to crush out the third-term nonsense by naming Gen. Hartranft for the Presidency in 1876. There was no intention then, nor has there ever been since any intention to urge his name upon the people as a Presidential candidate, although it is admitted on every hand that the nation might go a great deal further and fare much worse. In naming him for that high office the Republicans of Pennsylvania merely meant to enter a forcible protest against that third term which has already vexed the nation and brought the Republican Party to grief. They did it. But for their action matters would have been in a worse plight, bad as they are, and the Republicans of this State do not intend to put a mill-stone around their necks by any retrogression. On the contrary, they will advance. The resolutions on this question which will be pressed upon the Lancaster Convention, and, being pressed, must be adopted, will have no uncertain sound. They will read somewhat in this way:

Resolved, That the Administration of Gen. Grant is eminently worthy of the thanks of the nation, which were hereby tendered in behalf of the State of Pennsylvania for the wise, orudeut, and patriotic manner in which it has discharged the duties with which it has been charged.

Resolved, That the illustrious soldier and statesman who is now at once the head of the nation and of the Republican Party will retire to private life at the close of his present term of office blessed with the plaudits of his country, to take a place in its history second only to Washington and Lincoln.

Resolved, That the Republicans of Pennsylvania, faithful to the early traditions of the Republic, and mindful of the patriotic example of Washington by which the nation was saved from the danger of any one, however illustrious and worthy, of being a perpetual President, earnestly urge upon the people of the United States the propriety of an early selection of some fit citizen to bear the standard of the Republican Party in the struggle of the centennial and greatest year of the Republic.

AN END TO THIRD TERM NONSENSE.

It is not pretended that these will be the precise words of the resolutions, but it is asserted that this language fairly gives the sentiments they will embody. To speak more plainly, it is quite certain that Gov. Hartranft will not have the mill-stone of third termism around his neck. The idea that Gen. Grant has ever desired or expected a third term will be flatly repudiated. The idea that if he had ever desired or expected anything of the sort, he could have coerced or cajoled the Republican Party into serving his purposes will be dismissed as unworthy of serious consideration. At the same time Cæsar is to have the things which rightfully belong to Cæsar, and the convention will give to the Administration that hearty praise for the management of affairs during the last six years which is its due. In short, so far as Pennsylvania is concerned, an end is to be made of this third term ghost, not more for the interest of the party than for the good name and fame of the President himself.

SIMON CAMERON.

In order that this matter may be more fully and fairly placed before the public, it may be well to give the substance of a conversation had this morning with a gentleman who will have as much influence in the convention as any one. In Pennsylvania there is a personage known within its borders as Simon, but generally recognized as Senator Cameron. An inquiry being made as to his position on the third term question, the answer was that nobody knows. This opened a vista of perplexing uncertainty, and the next natural inquiry was whether that ancient and usually omnipotent politician was to be at Lancaster. Certainly he was, and the early hours of to-morrow afternoon would find him in the olden burg pulling the political wires with the skill which has been acquired by a half century or more of experience. This information made what had been told before seem somewhat doubtful, but on the heels of doubt came this assurance: "You've had something to do with politics in your time, and I thought you knew that in certain crises it is the people, and not certain men who lead." To this was given the inquiry, "But, suppose, concerning this third term business, Simon says thumbs down, or, in other words, let it alone?" Whereupon there was the decisive response: "Thumbs won't down for Simon or any body else. The current is all one way, and we've got to go with it whether we like it or not." This was conclusive as to the fact, for nobody in the State is more fully acquainted with the facts than the gentleman who used this decisive language. Therefore it may be assumed that whatever may be Simon Cameron's personal opinions in the matter, he too must go with the popular current, whether he likes it or not.

NO LONGER ANY FACTIONS IN THE PARTY.

And here a digression was in order. In days gone by the Republican Party was divided into factions as a result of the personal antagonisms of Cameron and Curtin. This is all done with now. Curtin has ceased to be a power in the Republican Party of the State because of his political apostasy. Cameron has reached those advanced years when the turmoils of ambition, "human life and endeavor," can interest him no longer. He has yet four years to serve in the United States Senate, and long before that time will "be living on borrowed time," having surpassed the limit to human life fixed by the Psalmist. It cannot be said with strict regard to truth that anybody is glad that Cameron was born so many years ago, but there is little regret that his reign is nearly over. That he has not been a "Big Bonanza" in Pennsylvania politics is conceded on all hands, except for the benefit of the house of Cameron. That he will be missed in Pennsylvania politics when he finally concludes to let the State run itself, is hardly probable. And here ends a digression that is possibly inopportune but not out of place, for it was introduced merely to show that to-day there are no factions in the Republican Party of Pennsylvania. Its members know neither Cameron nor Curtin. They know only the unity of the Republican Party of the Union. They have determined that they will, if it be possible, carry the State this year, not for Grant, not for Hartranft, but for Republicanism. In this spirit they go to Lancaster, and with this spirit will their deliberations there be pervaded.

THE CANDIDATE FOR STATE TREASURER.

Indeed, there is but one bone of contention among the Republicans of the State to-day, and that is the nomination for State Treasurer. The struggle is between Henry Rawle, of Erie, and Butler H. Strang, of Tioga. Which will win it is impossible to decide to-day, but the chances appear even, if Mr. Strang lets his name go before the convention. Either would make an excellent candidate and an efficient officer. Both are gentlemen of independent wealth, and, no matter which may be chosen, the Republican Party is sure of a worthy representative. In the selection of a candidate for Treasurer, as in all other matters with which it has so deal, the convention, will, however, keep in mind the injunction which is just now the shibboleth of Pennsylvania politics, "There shall be no mill-stone around Hartranft's neck."

CRIME IN BOSTON.

A JEALOUS TAILOR ATTEMPTS TO MURDER A YOUNG LADY—HE CUTS AND STABS HER IN MANY PLACES—THE ATTEMPTED MURDER OF MABEL YOUNG.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, May 24.—This afternoon at about 3 o'clock, in a crowded workroom in the clothing manufacturing establishment of Isaac Fenno & Co., No. 23 Summer street, a workman, a German Jew, suddenly left his work-bench, and with a pair of heavy shears made a murderous attack upon Martha Moulton Hubbard, the book-keeper of the room, who was busily at work at her desk, at one end of the room. He first plunged the open shears into the poor girl's neck on the left side, piercing the ear, and cutting into the shoulder, and then the terrified girl fell from her chair, he jumped upon her, stabbed her again and again in the neck and near the heart. For a moment the occupants of the room, 100 or more men and girls, were paralyzed by the sudden act, and gazed upon the madman and his victim as if fascinated. Among the first to recover from the spell was John Benson, the foreman of the room, who sprang to the assistance of the girl, and after a desperate struggle with Burr, receiving himself a severe cut in one of his legs, succeeded in dragging him off and saving the girl from being killed outright. The man was soon after taken to the nearest Police Station, and the wounded girl to her home in the Bunker Hill district. The motive in the case was revenge. The man was not of sound mind, but was regarded as harmless. He must have got a notion into his deranged head that he loved the girl, and that she had frowned upon his love; while she, an educated, well-bred girl, had gladly passed a dozen words with him. Indeed, she could not converse with him, for he could hardly speak a word of English. The girl is reported not to be dangerously wounded. Though badly cut and gashed, she owes her life to the blunt instrument used by her assailant.

THE MABEL YOUNG TRAGEDY.

The city is still greatly excited over the story of the attempted murder of the little girl in the belfry of the Warren Avenue Baptist Church. The child died at 7:45 o'clock in the evening. The chain of evidence is tightening around the Sexton, Piper, and there is little doubt that he is the criminal. He tells conflicting stories, and there are witnesses to prove that he was seen with the child just before the commission of the deed on the belfry stairs.

THE GRASSHOPPERS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 24.—A special dispatch from Jefferson City to the *Globe-Democrat* says, that during a sermon delivered in the hall of the House of Representatives last night by Rev. Mr. Prottsman, he alluded to the destitution among the people in several counties of the State occasioned by grasshoppers. After the sermon the congregation resolved itself into a mass-meeting, with Gov. Hardin in the Chair, and adopted resolutions setting forth that grasshoppers, chinch-bugs, &c., were ruining the agricultural districts, and that Providence alone could prevent the terrible state of affairs; that Commissioners be appointed in every county of the State to solicit relief for the sufferers; that collections for the destitute be taken up in the different churches June 3, the day set apart by the Governor as one of fasting and prayer, and requesting Gov. Hardin to issue another proclamation embodying in it the proceedings of this meeting. The same report says that people arriving at Jefferson City from all sections of the country, state that most of the "grasshopper talk" is bosh; that the grasshoppers can be scooped up by the bushel in some counties, but they are doing little or no damage to the crops. They all assert that the Governor's proclamation has done great injury, and that immigration to the State will be greatly retarded thereby.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has sent a circular letter to the Registers and Receivers, informing them "that upon the earnest representations of Senators in Congress, and other distinguished citizens of some of the States embraced by the act aforesaid, and from considerations of humanity believed to be consistent with the general purposes of the legislation in question, I deem it proper to so far modify the instructions embraced in the concluding paragraph of my said circular letter as to hold that the benefits extended by the law to pre-emptors, who, by reason of the ravages of grasshoppers, are compelled to leave and be absent from their lands may also be extended to pre-emptors whose crops have in like manner been destroyed, but who have nevertheless continued their residence upon their respective claims. Those whose crops were destroyed or seriously injured in 1874 will be entitled to the extension of one year from and after July 1, 1875, and when the injury occurs in 1875 the extension will date from July 1, 1876. To the end that this class of pre-emptors may not be confounded with those whose crops are not destroyed or seriously injured, written notice should be filed in your office by those claiming the extension prior to the date when their respective periods for proof and payment would otherwise expire."

NEW-HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 24.—In response to a call of leading Republicans, Smith's Hall was crowded to-night, the object of the meeting being to remonstrate against the recent action of the Governor and Council in the contested elections in Senatorial Districts Second and Fourth. Resolutions were passed denouncing the actions of the Governor and Council as usurpations, and pledging resistance by all lawful means. Several speeches were made, most of them very severe in tone. One speaker pronounced the opinions in favor of the Democratic candidates delivered by Judges Sawyer and Fowler as purchased opinions. The meeting was quite enthusiastic, and the speakers were applauded whenever they touched upon the belligerent. One speaker asserted that the Republicans had sense enough to find a remedy, and strong arms enough to enforce it.

THE STRIKE OF THE LOWELL MULE SPINNERS ENDED.

LOWELL, Mass., May 24.—The strike of the mule spinners of this city came to a conclusion to-day, and a large number of them returned to work, first signing an agreement presented by the corporation that as long as they remain in the employ of the company they shall not become members of any association or union that assumes the right to regulate or in any way interfere with the prices or hours of labor; that any breach of the provisions of this agreement shall be considered misconduct on the part of the respective subscribers, and shall be sufficient cause for summary discharge from the employment of the company without notice.

WASHINGTON.

THE SAVAGES RETURN TO THEIR FORMER QUARTERS.

MOTIVE FOR THE CHANGE OF HOTELS—THE INDIANS DESIRED OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXCESSIVE INDULGENCE, AND INTERESTED WHITES OPPORTUNITY TO GAIN UNDUE ADVANTAGES—THE HOTEL-KEEPER NOTIFIED THAT NO UNAUTHORIZED BILLS WOULD BE PAID.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The refractory Sioux who left the Tremont House and took up their residence at the Washington returned to their original quarters this morning. The rebellious movement was led by American Eagle. Gen. Cowen informed the proprietor of the Washington House that the Government would not pay any expense incurred at that house by American Eagle and his followers.

The President to-day sent a message to the Indians by Supervisor Daniels stating that he would receive them at noon Wednesday, but that those Indians who had disobeyed the instructions of the Indian Commissioner would not be given audience, and if they persisted in their disobedience they would not be recognized as of the delegation. The rebels had returned to the Tremont before this message was communicated to the delegation. Its promulgation caused a lively debate among the Sioux, and the majority condemned the conduct of the bolters. Now that the proprietor of the Washington has information that he will receive no pay for entertaining Indians who may go there without permission, the efforts of the mischief-makers in that direction will cease. The prohibition placed on the Washington House was for moral reasons, and was not a question of preference as between hotels, nor a matter of discipline. Delegations of Indians formerly quartered at the Washington House were clandestinely afforded opportunities to indulge in scandalous excesses, which it is intended shall not be repeated. Sympathy for the "noble red men" because they are "not even permitted to select their boarding-house" is therefore as baseless as it is ludicrous, and it is not a little curious that the same people who are denouncing the cheating of the Indians should at the same time advocate compliance by the Government with their immoral desires, in order to increase their disposition to cede away the Black Hills. No doubt the coveted country could be more easily obtained by permitting former indulgences and adding increased supplies of fire-water, after the fashion of treaty-making now universally condemned.

DUTY ON CHICCORY.

The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Collector of Customs at New-York to assess duty at the rate of one cent. per pound on all importations of chiccory root, burned and ground, but not subjected to any further process of manufacture or preparation, either by the admixture of foreign ingredients or by being advanced to the condition of paste, or put up in small packages and labeled with the name of the manufacturer, for sale in that condition.

COTTON CASES IN THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The Court of Claims to-day confirmed the reports of Special Commissioner Eveleth, with several amendments. These reports cover a number of claims, involving large amounts of cotton. The first fund, consisting of Vicksburg and Natchez cotton, which was so intermingled as to destroy its identity, was ordered to stand at the sum of $948,000. In addition to the above, judgment was rendered in about thirty-eight cases, covering 5,510 bales of cotton, which, at the sum fixed by the court, gives a total of nearly $1,000,000. Col. Robert M. and Stephen A. Douglas, sons of the late Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, received an award for 1,457 bales of cotton, or about $259,000, seized in the State of Mississippi, on the maternal plantation.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS AND THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Contrary to expectation, no opinion was delivered to-day in the Pacific Railroad Company's transportation case, but one may be given next Monday, at which time the court will adjourn for the Summer. There is authority for stating that no intimation whatever has been given by the Judges as to which way they will decide the question. Therefore, all statements heretofore published as to the character of their opinion are mere conjecture.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC STATION.

The officers on the United States steamer Omaha, of the South Pacific station, having been out three years will soon be detached and ordered home, and officers to relieve them will be ordered to take passage in the Powhatan from New-York for Aspinwall on the 14th of June. The Omaha will be at Panama about the middle of June, where she will await the arrival of the officers to relieve those now on board. Capt. Edward Simpson, who has been in command of the torpedo station at Newport, R. I., will be ordered to command the Omaha, relieving Capt. Philip C. Johnson, who will be ordered to command the Richmond, flagship of the South Pacific station. Capt. Edmund R. Calhoun, who went out in command of the Omaha, has been ordered home for examination for promotion to the grade of Commodore.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROADS.

Col. Scott has notified the Postmaster General that on and after the 1st day of June next no trains of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will be permitted to pass over his rails from Philadelphia to New-York. The mail service to and from New-York is now equally divided between the two corporations, the Baltimore and Ohio carrying the morning mails from both termini, and the Pennsylvania line the evening mails. Mr. Garrett has heretofore been running his cars over Col. Scott's road from Philadelphia to New-York, thus enabling him to carry the through mails. The Postmaster General has the matter under consideration and will decide it in a few days.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Mr. Thomas Simmons, for many years Assistant District Attorney at New York, has been appointed Assistant Attorney General to attend to the cases before the Court of Claims, vice Mr. Goforth, who has resigned, to take effect on the 1st of June. No one has yet been designated for the office of First District Attorney General, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Hill, and the Attorney General says that the appointment will not be made from New-York, from which State there have been received a vast number of applications for the vacant office. The Attorney General to-day issued the following order:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1875.

On the 1st day of June next Bureaus under the general supervision of the Solicitor General, will be organized in this department as follows:

Bureau of the Supreme Court, Bureau of the Court of Claims, Bureau of Legal Investigations, Bureau of Official Correspondence, Bureau of the Chief Clerk, and Bureau of Criminal Law. A chief of each bureau, with assistants, will be designated by the Attorney General, and specific duties assigned; but in furtherance of the public service, when one bureau is overburdened calls may be made upon a bureau less burdened for assistance. No vacation or absence from the duties of the department can be permitted, except on leave specifying the date and length of absence. Whenever any one in this department is about to be absent on leave, he must register in the bureau of the Chief Clerk the address where a dispatch can reach him. Permission to go beyond the United States will not be given under any circumstances.

EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
Attorney General.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.

The Secretary of War has granted permission to the Southern Memorial Association with their friends to enter the Arlington Cemetery on the 1st of June for the purpose of decorating the graves of the Confederate dead, with liberty to use the grand stand, where exercises including an address will take place. Originally there had been interred at Arlington 355 Confederate soldiers; of these 233 remain, 122 having been exhumed by friends and removed to family burial grounds. The few Confederate graves at the Glenwood and Congressional Cemeteries will also be decorated on the same day. The decoration of Union graves in the several cemeteries will take place on the 29th of May.

THE ALASKA INDIAN AGENT.

By direction of the President, Capt. J. B. Campbell, of the Fourth Artillery, the commanding officer of the United States troops in Alaska, stationed at Sitka, has been appointed to execute the duties of Indian Agent in controlling the intercourse with the Indians in Alaska, including the Aleutian Islands, and to act *ex officio* as Indian Agent over the tribes in said territory. This appointment is made under section No. 2,062, of the Revised Statutes, which provides that the President may require any military officer of the United States to execute the duties of an Indian Agent, though no additional compensation is allowed to such officer.

JUDGMENT AGAINST THE UNITED STATES FOR $480,000.

The Court of Claims to-day gave judgment for $480,000 in gold, in favor of the State National Bank, of Boston, which brought suit to recover that sum from the United States. The amount was paid into the Sub-Treasury at Boston to cover the defalcation of Hartwell, the cashier therein in 1867, the bank contending that the United States having secured the money through Hartwell's knowledge and participation in fraud, could not hold the money. No opinion was, as expected, delivered in the Union Pacific Railroad Transportation cases. The amount claimed is about $500,000.

THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Information has been received at the Post Office Department that Third Assistant Postmaster General Barber has so far recovered as to resume his duties at the Department, and he is expected here about the middle of this week.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were made to-day of internal revenue Store keepers for the First District of Illinois: Thomas H. Borden, A. F. Minor, and C. A. Arthur. The President this morning signed the commission of John H. Lightner to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Missouri.

CONTRACTS FOR STATIONERY AWARDED.

The awards for supplying stationery to the Interior Department for the ensuing year were all made on Saturday. The following firms outside of this city received awards: P. W. Durham, New-York, for supplying tracing-cloth, cloth-lined wrappers, folio post, and yellow wrapping-paper; the Morgan Envelope Company, for mucilage, writing-paper, envelopes, and bond-paper; the Owen Paper Company, Housatonic, Mass., for note-paper, linen note-paper, and fourteen-pound quarto-post paper. The other awards were divided among resident stationers.

THE TREASURY.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $4,966,366; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $56,125,000; coin, $91,531,075, including $20,268,300 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $378,051,760. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $590,114 and Customs, $440,859.

MR. GOFORTH'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION AND THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The following is the official correspondence on the resignation of Assistant Attorney General Goforth:

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1875.

To the President:

SIR: I herewith tender you my resignation as Assistant Attorney General of the United States, to take effect, with your permission, on the 1st day of June next.

With my warmest wishes for the continued success of your administration, and for your personal welfare, I remain yours very truly,

(Signed,) JOHN GOFORTH.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, May 24, 1875.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 20th inst., tendering your resignation as Assistant Attorney General, to take effect on the 1st of June next, is received.

In accepting the resignation, I beg to thank you for the warm expressions contained in your letter, and convey my best wishes for your continued success.

Very truly yours, (Signed) U. S. GRANT.

Hon. JOHN GOFORTH.

AN INDIAN EXCURSION.

The Indians, accompanied by a delegation of ladies, went down the river on an excursion at 5 o'clock this evening, and will return at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning. They will stop at Mount Vernon, and afterward proceed down the river, finishing up with an all-night dance. The agent accompanied them.

ARMY ORDERS.

By direction of the President, Capt. Joseph P. Sanger, First Artillery, has been relieved from duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., to take effect July 10, and ordered to join his proper station. First Lieut. Henry H. Pierce, Twenty-first Infantry, has been relieved from duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Va., to take effect June 17, and ordered to join his proper station. Capt. J. H. Lord, Assistant Quartermaster, upon the adjournment of the board to examine stores for army use, of which he is a member, has been ordered to report to the Commanding General, Military Division of the Pacific, for assignment to duty as Chief Quartermaster, District of Tucson, Arizona Territory. Capt. E. B. Atwood, Assistant Quartermaster, has been ordered to report in person to the Commanding General, Department of the Platte, for assignment to duty.

NAVY ORDERS.

Commander E. B. Merriman has been ordered to temporary duty as Light-house Inspector of the Fifth District in place of Commander Francis H. Baker, who has been detached from that duty and placed on sick leave. Lieut. John C. Kennett has been ordered to coast survey duty.

DECORATION DAY AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 24.—Business is generally suspended to-day in observation of the general services of the joint decoration of soldiers' graves, Federal and Confederate, at Elmwood. The streets are crowded with people. The procession now forming is the largest ever seen here, except, perhaps, that at the funeral services of Gen. Lee. The ex-Federal soldiers have, almost to a man, turned out, and in the ranks are seen the tattered battle-flags of both the Federal and Confederate Armies. At no time since the close of the war has there been such a genuine intermingling of the blue and the gray as is presented here to-day.

WHISKY SEIZURES IN CINNINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 24.—The rectifying establishments of Howe & Hubbell and Amann & Co. were seized to-day by order of Collector Powell for alleged violation of the Revenue laws.

FOUND DEAD IN HIS ROOM.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 24.—Edward Hope, an old merchant and a respected citizen of this place, was found dead in his room to-day. His death is attributed to hemorrhage.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

INTERESTING DATA OF THE WINTER'S LEGISLATION AT ALBANY.

THE BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE TWO HOUSES—THE GOVERNOR STILL ABSOLUTE ON THE ELMIRA REFORMATORY QUESTION—SPEAKER M'GUIRE REFUSES TO SAY "GOOD-BYE"—THE BILLS PASSED AND THOSE THAT WERE DEFEATED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, May 24, 1875.

There are not now a dozen members of the lately dissolved Legislature remaining at the capital, and in the course of two or three days the few now here will have departed. Among those who still linger here are Senators Wood, Tobey, and Fox, the latter gentleman being busily engaged in importuning the Governor to sign the bill for the creation, by Mayor Wickham's absolute appointment, of two new Special Sessions Justices in New-York City. Indeed, it is understood to-day that it is quite likely the Governor will give this bill his approval, notwithstanding it is the product of a political bargain, and that he has always hitherto expressed himself as opposed to any such huckstering in legislation. Senator Booth, who has been ill for some two weeks past, left for his home in New-York yesterday, in company with Assemblyman Hess, and Gen. Husted took his departure last night, after participating in a dinner given by Senator Tobey, at the Delavan, to a select company of gentlemen, among them being Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer, Senator Fox, and others. A rather curious little episode of the adjournment has leaked out since Saturday. When, after the last rap of the gavel, Gen. Husted, in a strong voice, heard above the hand-clapping in the Chamber, proposed that the members of Assembly in a body should take their leave of the Governor, it was suggested by some one else that Speaker McGuire and Gen. Husted, ex-Speaker, and leader of the minority during this session, should take the advance in entering the Executive Chamber. Gen. Husted joined the Speaker, and proposed that they should go at once; but Mr. McGuire, true to his strong instincts of pugnacity, replied, "No, Sir; I don't go to say good-bye to him—not by a —— sight!" And he didn't.

THE SUPPLY BILL.

After all the conferences and disputations about the Elmira Reformatory clause in the Supply bill, it now looks as though the Governor has obtained the advantage practically of the disputants on both sides. It will be remembered that the whole question turned on the warfare, led by Speaker McGuire, for the control of the patronage of the building of the Elmira Reformatory. The Speaker wanted Superintendent Thomas displaced, and his friend Sam Tabor, of the Elmira *Gazette*, put in as Thomas' successor; and because the Governor refused to remove him, as under the old law he had the absolute power to do, Mr. McGuire opposed the Governor on every other question. In the Conference Committees on the Supply bill there was much discussion as to whether the Governor should remove the Superintendent upon the recommendation of the whole or of a majority of the Commissioners, and the clause in the law as finally agreed upon reads as follows:

"For the State Reformatory at Elmira, $100,000. The salary of the Superintendent for the construction of the said Reformatory shall be $3,500 per year. The percentages retained and due former contractors, with interest, shall be paid by the Controller out of the appropriation for said Reformatory. The Governor may, in his discretion, remove the superintending builder of the Elmira Reformatory on the recommendation of the Commissioners, appointed under chapter 600 of the Laws of 1873, but nothing herein contained shall be construed to abridge the power of the Governor to remove said superintending builder, as now authorized by law."

THE VOLUME OF LEGISLATION.

The Governor this morning expressed his surprise at the amount of legislation which has been effected during the session, notwithstanding the general public expectation that the amendments to the Constitution prohibitory of special legislation would largely abridge it. The volume of session laws of 1875 will compare favorably for its profuseness of enactments, if not for their meritoriousness, with any former year. This may be accounted for, in a measure, by the fact that the general laws required such great care in their framing and subsequent perfection that much special legislation was done before they became laws; and, in the next place, the general enactments themselves are necessarily so voluminous that they also will tend largely to swell the printed mass of legislation. During the session there were 1,126 bills introduced in the Assembly, of which 261 originated in the Senate. Eight hundred and thirty-one of these bills reached a third reading. Of these but 21 were killed in the Assembly, making an aggregate of 810 bills which the Assembly approved. Of this total of 810, 160 bills related to New-York City, 80 to Brooklyn, 25 to Buffalo, 22 to Albany; 17 others related to banks and banking interests, and 62 to insurance affairs. In the Senate 449 bills were introduced originally, and 810 were received from the Assembly—making a total of 1,259 received and acted upon. Of this number but 899 reached consideration in Committee of the Whole, and from thence there were 856 ordered to a third reading. The Senate committees "smothered" 360 bills. Of the bills introduced in the Senate 73 related to New-York City.

The Finance Clerk of the Assembly disbursed during the session for salaries to members and employes of the House $266,846 80, of which amount he and his assistant paid out on Saturday $75,600 to 125 members and 108 employes within one hour and twenty-five minutes after the adjournment.

TWEED'S CASE BEFORE THE COURT OF APPEALS.

A DECISION NOT YET ARRIVED AT—IT IS PROBABLE THAT THE COURT WILL RENDER AN OPINION ON THE 1ST OF JUNE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, May 24.—The Court of Appeals will not render its decision in the Tweed case to-morrow, notwithstanding the fact that there was a very general impression that it would be announced at that time. In conversation with one of the Judges to-night I learned that the decision had not been definitely reached yet, but that the court would almost certainly announce its decision on June 1.

FISH-BREEDING.

WINDSOR, Nova Scotia, May 24.—Mr. Wilmot, of the Fisheries Department of Canada, is here, engaged in selecting a site upon which to erect a large and commodious fish-breeding establishment, to be more particularly adapted for artificial propagation of white-fish.

THE MINING TROUBLES.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., May 24.—The miners at Summit Hill are reported as going to work next Monday, but the conditions have not been made public. The mines are owned by the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company. By the 1st of June a general resumption is anticipated to take place, at least in the Lehigh region, and will be under a reduction of the 1874 basis. The miners seem ready to resume as a general thing, and all say that they are heartily tired of the long strike.

THE FAMED BOSTON "IRREGULARITIES."

JUDGMENT OBTAINED IN THE COURT OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES BY THE STATE NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON FOR $480,000.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—In the Court of Claims, to-day, Chief Justice Drake delivered the opinion in the case of the State National Bank of Boston against the United States. This suit was brought to recover $480,000, which were paid into the Sub-Treasury at Boston by Mellen, Ward & Co. to cover the defalcation of Hartwell, the Cashier therein, in the Spring of 1867. Hartwell had lent a large sum to Mr. Carter, of the firm of Mellen, Ward, & Co., and as Hartwell's cash was to be counted, he insisted upon having it back at least temporarily. By means of checks on the State Bank, drawn by Mellen, Ward & Co., which the Cashier certified to be good, (although they had no funds in the bank,) the Cashier of the Merchants' Bank furnished the funds whereby gold certificates were procured to the amount of Hartwell's deficit, and carried to him at the Sub-Treasury. Mr. Carter expecting that after his money had been counted Mr. Hartwell would return the amount to him, [Carter,] and he would then take up the checks certified by the Cashier of the State Bank. But Mr. Hartwell, when the amount had been made up to him, confessed all. The bank, which was the loser, contended that the United States having secured the money through Hartwell's knowledge and participation in the fraud on them could not hold the money, and, therefore, brought action to recover it. The court said the testimony and facts in the case were too voluminous to be read, but there was no question as to the delivery of the gold coin to the Sub-Treasury. The Government therefore had in its possession money obtained from and belonging to the State National Bank. The court, in view of the law in the case, gave judgment in favor of that bank for the amount of $480,000 in gold, and dismissed the petition of the Merchants' National Bank in the same case. Judge Nott fully agreed as to the legal principles laid down in the opinion of the court and in the conclusion which had been reached, but he stated an additional ground which, in his opinion, would relieve the case altogether from doubt and secure to the claimant more exact justice. This case was placed on the theory of an implied contract for money had and received, but the gold certificates themselves formed an express contract, and the covenant of the United States, as evidenced by that contract, was to pay what the cashier of the State Bank in fact came to receive, viz.: gold coin. He performed the only obligation devolving upon the bank, that of presenting the certificates for payment, and the Government was bound to perform the remaining obligation cast upon it—that of paying the coin—unless it could show a stronger title or superior equity to the certificates. It was immaterial whether the bank had the title or held the certificates as security for their advance, for it had the right of possession and the right to turn the certificates into gold. They were delivered with that intent to the proper agent of the United States, and the United States received them in contemplation of the law for the only lawful purpose for which their agent could receive them, and his secret fraud could not defeat the lawful purpose of both principals.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The losses and insurance by the fire at Lexington, Ky., are as follows: Davis & Adams, livery stable and eleven horses; loss, $20,000; insured in the American Central for $3,500; Lancashire, $2,500; Girard, $2,500; Virginia Home, $1,000. St. James Hotel, total loss; uninsured. J. M. Tipton, agricultural implements; loss, $5,000; uninsured. M. Hall, saloon; loss, $6,000; insurance, $1,200 in the Pennsylvania Mutual. A. Clark, carriage factory; loss, $10,000; uninsured. The building owned by Thomas H. Walters and occupied by saloons is a total loss; insured for $5,000 in the Royal of Liverpool and $5,000 in the Kenton. Charles Gorm's carriage factory; loss, $5,000; insurance, $4,500 in the Citizens' and Merchants', of New-Jersey. Elder's grocery, total loss; insurance, $1,500, in the Phœnix, of Hartford. Thomas Bradley, total loss; insurance, $4,000, in the Westchester, of New-York. Charles Hartle, boots and shoes, total loss; insurance, $1,000 in the Pennsylvania Mutual, $1,500 in the Franklin, and $1,200 in the Home, of New-York. Joseph Isola; insured for $1,400, in the Merchants', of New-Jersey. William C. Goodloe; loss, $10,000; insurance, $3,000, in the Liverpool, London, and Globe. Twenty-five buildings were totally consumed by the fire. The Fire Departments of Cincinnati and Louisville were telegraphed for help, but the flames were under control before the firemen were able to start.

An incendiary fire at Minneapolis, Minn., Sunday evening, destroyed the extensive lumber yards of Gaines, Cook & Co. and Pettit, Robinson & Co., and property belonging to Gibson & Tyler and others. The principal losses were as follows: Gaines, Cook & Co., $15,000; insurance $11,000. Pettit, Robinson & Co. $20,000; insurance, $8,000; Gibson & Tyler, $30,000; insurance, $25,000. Other small losses amounted to $1,500. Kerosene had been spread over several piles of dry lumber in both yards. The incendiaries were seen by several persons, but were not arrested.

A large barn, owned by A. T. Stewart, on John street, Garden City, was set on fire on Sunday afternoon by some children who started a fire in the plain grass. In the barn at the time were ten horses, three only of which were saved. William Jason, while endeavoring to rescue the horses, was knocked down and terribly burned before he could be extricated. The loss will not fall far short of $7,000 on stock and building.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 25—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen in the Atlantic and the lake region. It has risen in the North-west and the South-west, where it is now highest. Cooler northerly winds prevail in these latter regions, with clear weather. Westerly winds and clear weather prevail in the Ohio Valley and the eastern Gulf States. South and east winds, cloudy and rainy weather prevail throughout the Atlantic States, with lower temperature in the Middle Atlantic States. The rivers have very generally fallen.

PROBABILITIES.

During Tuesday in the South Atlantic States, rising barometer, winds veering to north-westerly, with warm, clear weather following cloud and rain.

For the Gulf States, rising barometer, north-west to south-west winds, with clear weather, except, possibly, in Western Texas, and slight changes in temperature.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, the upper lakes, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising barometer, cooler, north and north-west winds, and generally clear weather.

For the lower lakes, the Middle and Eastern States, south-east to south-west winds, backing possibly to north-east in the southern portion of the Middle States, and veering to north-west, on the lakes, falling barometer, cooler, cloudy, and rainy weather, clearing away during the day, west of the Alleghenies.

The rivers will continue to fall slowly.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	55°	62°	3:30 P. M.	62°	80°
6 A. M.	57°	59°	6 P. M.	59°	75°
9 A. M.	62°	70°	9 P. M.	57°	67°
12 M.	65°	74°	12 P. M.	56°	66°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 69½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 59½°

MARRIAGE OF THE DRUMMER-BOY OF CHICKAMAUGA.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 24—Lieut. John L. Clem, United States Army, once familiarly known as "the little drummer-boy of Chickamauga," and Miss Anita R., daughter of Gen. William B. French, Commandant at Fort McHenry, were married this afternoon at St. Luke's Episcopal Church. A large and brilliant assemblage witnessed the nuptials.

THE OTTAWA RIVER LUMBER TRADE.

MONTREAL, Quebec, May 24.—Ottawa mill-owners are complaining of dullness in the lumber market. There is a reduction in the price of labor of from ten to fifteen per cent. this Spring, and freights have been obtained at a reduction of $1 per thousand over last season's rates to Albany. Should the trade continue dull the mills will probably shut down earlier this year than they did last.

LATEST

LAW REPORTS.

THE TAYLOR WILL CASE.

QUESTION OF SETTLING THE ESTATE—APPLICATION FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE EXECUTOR AND EXECUTRIX—CHANGE OF COUNSEL.

James B. Taylor, after accumulating a fortune of about $2,000,000, mainly from his connection with the New-York Printing Company, died a few years ago. Shortly after his death a paper purporting to be his will, leaving the bulk of his estate to his widow, Laura B., and naming her as Executrix and Mr. Edward H. Tracy as Executor, was offered for probate in the Surrogate's Court of this County. The testator's next of kin were his widow and his granddaughter, Mrs. Kate B. Howland. Mrs. Howland, who, it was claimed, was a great favorite with the testator, was not made a legatee under the will, while the widow, between whom and the testator, it is alleged, a coolness existed, succeeded, as already stated, to most of the property by the terms of the will. Mrs. Howland contested the will on the ground that it was a forgery, but, after a long contest, it was admitted to probate. The decision of the Surrogate admitting the will was reversed by the Court of Appeals, and the case was ordered to be sent before a jury on the question as to whether the will was a forgery, but this issue has not yet been tried.

Mr. Tracy, the Executor, filed an account of the affairs of the estate, which came up to be acted on yesterday by Surrogate Hutchings. Mr. Charles Tracy appeared as counsel for the Executor, who is his brother; Mr. Henry L. Clinton appeared for Mrs. Howland; Mr. Lester R. Marsh, a creditor of the estate, appeared on his own behalf; Mr. Beardsley, of Utica, appeared for Mr. Paris G. Clark, a creditor, and Messrs. Wingate and Cullen for the Executrix, Mrs. Taylor. Mr. Charles Tracy questioned the right of Messrs. Wingate and Cullen to appear for Mrs. Taylor, as other counsel had formerly acted in her behalf in the case. Mr. Wingate, on behalf of himself and Mr. Cullen, produced and filed with the Surrogate written authority from Mrs. Taylor for them to act in her behalf hereafter in all proceedings taken in the case.

In relation to the question of the accounts of the estate, the Surrogate said that he would appoint an auditor to report upon an adjustment of them. He also announced that he had under advisement an application from Mr. Clinton to remove the Executor and Executrix, on the ground that the estate had greatly depreciated in value on account of mismanagement on their part, and he should grant an order for them to show cause why they should not be removed, but he was not prepared to say whether he would grant an injunction restraining their action pending decision on the question of removal. The Surrogate also stated that he would soon decide as to the payment from the estate of the claims of certain judgment creditors, amounting to about $100,000.

Mr. Clinton protested on behalf of Mrs. Howland against any such payments being made for the present, on the ground that the condition of the estate could not be ascertained until an inventory had been filed, which, he contended, had not yet been done. The Surrogate adhered to his decision.

Assistant United States District Attorney Smith renewed a motion made by him on a previous day, that a sufficient amount of the proceeds of the estate be set aside to satisfy any judgment that may be obtained against the official bonds of ex-Postmaster Jones, on which Messrs. Horace Greeley, Samuel Sinclair, and James B. Taylor were sureties. The suit against this bond, which instrument was given in the sum of $500,000, is to recover $101,000 lost to the Government by defalcations of subordinates of Mr. Jones.

The case will be resumed to-day, and arrangements will probably be made looking to the adjustment of the conflicting claims of counsel, and the placing of the estate under such administration as to prevent its waste, and secure the claims of creditors pending the determination of the issue as to the legality of the will. Mr. Rufus F. Andrews is the counsel whom Mrs. Taylor seeks to supersede by Messrs. Wingate and Cullen, but Mr. Andrews refuses to admit her right to supersede him without an order of substitution being made by the Surrogate, which Mr. Andrews says cannot be done while his client is in arrears to him for fees. The attempted change of counsel results from an apparent desire on Mrs. Taylor's part to identify her interests with those of Mrs. Howland, as Messrs. Wingate and Cullen are now acting in concert with Mr. Clinton, Mrs. Howland's counsel, whereas Mr. Andrews joined with Mr. Tracy in opposing Mrs. Howland's claims. It is alleged, both by Mr. Clinton and Messrs. Wingate and Cullen, that there has been gross misconduct on the part of Mr. Tracy, the Executor, in the discharge of his duties.

DUFFY'S MEMORY.

CONTINUATION OF HIS TRIAL FOR ASSAULTING DEPUTY CONTROLLER EARLE—HIS RECOLLECTION OF THE AFFAIR—TESTIMONY OF SHERIFF CONNER AND OTHERS.

The trial of James A. Duffy, the prison-van driver, charged with shooting at Deputy Controller Abraham L. Earle, was resumed before Judge Sutherland yesterday in the Court of General Sessions.

The prisoner took the stand in his own defense, and gave a detailed account of the affections of the head from which he said he had suffered during the last twenty years, embracing the period of his service in the Mexican war, the war of the rebellion, and the Police force. He had forgotten many important events of his life, including his marriage and incarceration for a brain disease in the City Hospital. During the past year or so his head had troubled him more than usual. He did not remember any of the eccentricities testified to as having been displayed by him on the morning of the shooting. On that morning, he distinctly remembered, he was under the impression that a session of the Court of Oyer and Terminer was about to be held, and borrowed a pistol from Capt. McCloskey, so as to be able to control the prisoners, if necessary, while walking to and from the Tombs. He went to the Controller's office, to see Officer Davies, who, he thought, might be able to put his case against the City on the calendar. He then spoke to Auditor Jackson about his claim, and subsequently to Mr. Earle, whom he did not know at the time. After leaving that gentleman's office his mind was a perfect blank, until his brother came forward to procure his release on bail. He remembered nothing whatever of the assault. He supposed if Mr. Earle said so he must have taken place. He had no facility whatever to Mr. Earle. He had a slight recollection of having been arrested by Officer Davies, and taken to the station-house. He did not drink.

District Attorney Rollins cross-examined the prisoner at great length to test his plea of insanity and forgetfulness. It appeared that while the prisoner recollected many events, and almost all questions propounded by him on the morning of the shooting, his memory was defective in regard to the answers received and other matters of equal moment. He remembered having borrowed a pistol from Capt. McCloskey, but not having drawn it on Mr. Earle.

During the cross-examination Mr. Purdy asked that he be allowed to vacate the witness-stand, in order that two witnesses who wished to testify at once could do so. District Attorney Rollins consented, and Sheriff Conner took the stand. He testified that he had appointed Duffy an officer of the Court of Oyer and Terminer about six or eight weeks ago, at a salary of $2 a day when the court was in session, in addition to his position of driver of the prison van; had known the prisoner since January last, and considered him a man of excellent character. The Sheriff admitted that he did not know or what were the duties of the office to which he had appointed Duffy, or, indeed, whether the appointee had to perform any services whatever for his salary; he supposed, however, that, as a court officer, the prisoner would have been detailed by the Captain to do some duty.

Sergt. Thatcher, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, before whom Duffy was brought after the alleged shooting, testified that the prisoner admitted to him having shot at Mr. Earle, and, on being remonstrated with for having done so, said: "What would you have done, Sergeant, if your family needed bread and butter?" Witness did not hear all said by Duffy, and did not remember his saying that he would shoot Earle first and Conner after.

The prisoner then resumed the witness stand, and District Attorney Rollins, in the very first question, made one of his strongest "points" for the day. Pretending that he had forgotten the point at which the cross-examination had been interrupted, the prosecuting officer said, "By the way, Duffy, where was it you dropped when Sheriff Conner took the stand?" Duffy readily fell into the trap laid for him and replied, "You were asking me whether I called in to see my mother-in-law that morning." The District Attorney, who only wished to test the "defective" memory of Duffy, acquiesced, and proceeded with the cross-examination.

The defense next called Dr. Meredith Clymer, an expert on questions of insanity, who testified that he had examined the prisoner in the Tombs, and judged, providing, of course, that the symptoms of the affections from which the prisoner said he was suffering existed, that there was ground for the belief that at the time of the attempted shooting of Deputy Controller Earle the prisoner was laboring from a disease of the brain, and was of unsound mind.

After the Doctor had been cross-examined by District Attorney Rollins, Mr. Purdy began to sum up for the defense, and had not concluded at the adjournment of court.

THE SILK-SMUGGLING CASES.

Mr. Justinian Hartley, of the firm of Duprez & Hartley, at No. 24 Walker street, who gave temporary bail before Commissioner Davenport on Saturday, to answer a charge of being concerned with Lawrence, Des Anges, Graff, and Ball in smuggling silks into this port, appeared again before the Commissioner yesterday, accompanied by his counsel, Mr. Sidney Webster, and gave permanent bail in the sum of $20,000, his wife Ellen, and Mr. Frederick Folz, a builder at the corner of Washington avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth street, becoming his sureties. In relation to the action to be taken against Lawrence, District Attorney Bliss says that Lawrence was indicted, extradited, and will be tried for forgery, and that there is abundant evidence to convict him of that crime in altering the entries by which silks were run through the Custom-house as "hosiery." As to the legal right of the Government to try Lawrence for any other crime than that on which he was extradited, Mr. Bliss says he is quite sure that such right exists, and that the exercise of it would be a matter which Great Britain only could take exception to, and then merely as a procedure involving a mere question of comity or courtesy.

THE TWENTY-THIRD STREET BURGLARY.

THE CRIMINALS ARRAIGNED AT YORKVILLE POLICE COURT—ONE OF THEM TURNS STATE'S EVIDENCE.

Charles Williams, alias Gus Nicholas, James Scannel, and David Walsh, who were arrested on Sunday morning by the Police for participation in the burglary committed upon the clothing store of Otto Ehlers, No. 203 East Twenty-third street, were arraigned yesterday before Justice Kasmire, at the Yorkville Police Court, for examination. While the complaint against the accused was being drawn, the attention of Roundsman Stewart, of the Eighteenth Precinct, who aided in the arrest, was attracted to a young man in the court-room who was seemingly anxious to communicate with the prisoners. The officer instantly recognized him as the burglar who succeeded in making good his escape after firing four or five times at the roundsman, and receiving in return a blow from the officer's club upon the shins. He attempted to leave, but was seized in the hall and placed at the bar. A bruise was found upon his left leg below the knee. The prisoner gave his name as Peter Woods. He is also known as Woodruff, and by that name was committed for trial at the same court a few weeks ago on a charge of burglary, but the evidence being insufficient he was discharged. Woodruff is the same criminal who some months ago was sentenced in General Sessions to twenty years in State Prison for rape, but who succeeded in obtaining a new trial and an acquittal.

Williams has turned State's evidence. He confesses that he stole the horse and wagon from Edward McDonald, the keeper of a stable in Fiftieth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Williams was asked by the Police if he was guilty of complicity in the robbery of a messenger of the Architectural Iron Works of $3,500 a few weeks ago, or whether the horse and wagon were the ones used on that occasion, but he denied all knowledge of that job. Walsh, one of the prisoners, he said was innocent of the charge. Walsh's story is that, attracted by the raps of the officers he went to the scene of the burglary merely from curiosity, and that when the firing began he fled with the crowd, and was arrested. There being no evidence against him, and he having proved good character, he was discharged. Williams and Scannell were committed for further examination.

The burglar who fractured his ankle by falling into the cellar, and who now lies in Bellevue Hospital, calls himself Thomas Stafford. He will be arraigned as soon as he recovers from his injuries. Stafford was arraigned, one day last week, at the same court, on a charge of stealing a horse and wagon, but escaped commitment because the evidence was insufficient.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Jaur vs. Vilmar.—Reference ordered.

Woodruff vs. Woodruff.—Report of Referee is confirmed. Order granted.

Davis vs. Wood.—Let the examination proceed, and let all further questions be reserved until the conclusion of such examination.

East River National Bank vs. Valentine.—(No. 2.)—Demurrer overruled as frivolous, and judgment granted to the plaintiff with costs.

McCready vs. Stillman.—Motion granted to change place of trial, without costs.

Skinner vs. Finch.—Motion denied as to answer being sham. 45 N. Y., 231-468. As to redundancy, Rule 2. As to frivolousness, 46 N. Y., p. 674; 14 Barb., 393. No costs.

Coffin vs. The Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad Company, &c.—The papers have been handed up to the court without a notice of motion, an order to show cause, or anything to indicate what is desired in the case.

Goff vs. Kaufman—Osborn vs. Kaufman—Vermundy vs. Kaufman.—The facts found by the Referee seem to show very conclusively that the attachments against the defendant, Kaufman, were improperly issued. I have gone over the testimony and deem that it sustains the Referee in his report. Motions to vacate the attachments are, therefore, granted with costs to the defendant, Kaufman.

Thornton vs. Robinson.—It is so doubtful from the affidavits presented whether the convenience of witnesses really material for the just and proper trial of this case will be promoted by changing the place of trial, that I do not feel warranted in granting the motion. Motion denied without costs.

Thaule vs. Frost.—This matter is referred to Charles Price, Esq., to ascertain and report facts as to the arrest of the defendant.

Zimmerman vs. Schoenfeldt.—Referred to Joseph E. Berry, Esq., to take proofs of the facts and circumstances stated in the petition, with his opinion thereon.

Akin vs. Kedder.—In this case I am unwilling to make an order that Talcott pay over the money of the defendants which he holds to the plaintiff, pending the appeal in the Marine Court. It seems to me to be a case in which a Receiver should be appointed. I am authorized by such Receiver the rights of all parties can be adjusted. See 54 N. Y., 516.]

Wehle vs. Spelman.—In this case I deem it proper that the defendants should be allowed to serve their proposed supplemental answer on the following terms: 1st. The defendants are to pay all the costs of the plaintiffs up to the present time, and costs of this motion. 2d. The supplemental answer to be served on the plaintiffs' attorney within four days from date. 3d. The cause to stand upon the calendar for trial the same as if this motion had not been granted, and to be tried when reached. The motion for stay of proceedings is denied, with costs of motion.

Sheehy vs. Kelly—Why not give the ordinary notice of motion.

In the Matter of Ellen Brown.—This application does not comply with Rule 61.

McMahon vs. Stycler; Van Winkle vs. Allen.—Attest not granted in these cases.

Wright vs. Wright.—The affidavit of James Thomson is not sufficiently certified.

Webb vs. Webb.—The motion to amend the answer is denied, as it is quite evident that the alleged counter-claim is barred by the statute, or if not barred, that the defendant can bring a separate action, and ought not to be allowed to protract this litigation by introducing a new issue which could and should have been raised when the answer was first put in. I understand the parties to have agreed upon a reference, and that it is therefore unnecessary for me to pass upon that question. I see no reason for releasing the property held under the attachment or any part of it. It seems reasonable to allow the commission to issue, and that part of the motion it have been granted, but without costs or stay to either party.

Ingersoll vs. Mortimer.—Must be separate affidavit for attachment and publication.

Motions Denied.—Lyudy vs. Higginbotham; Thurber vs. Haviland; Daley vs. Da ey; In the matter of David Korn; The Valentine & Butler Safe Lock Company vs. Campbell; Briant vs. De Forest; Bayles vs. Kierstead; Connolly vs. Connolly; The People vs. The Bank of North America; The People vs. The Central National Bank; Davenport vs. Davenport; Cassanva vs. Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Company; Havey vs. Sexton; Commercial Bank of Kentucky vs. Varnum; Gallagher vs. Gallagher; Morris et al. vs. Porter.

By Judge Barrett.

Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Smith.—Order granted vacating decree of foreclosure, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Van Vorst.

McNamara vs. Walkhill National Bank.—The stenographer's notes of the trial are wanted in order to settle the case.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Sachs et al. vs. Dickinson.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs, twenty days to answer complaint.

Thurber vs. Cotter.—Order granted.

Smith vs. Ellis.—Motion granted.

Laverty vs. Suethen.—The papers before me do not warrant an order of discontinuance. The sureties on the appeal have been excepted, and have not thereafter justified. In the event that they are accepted, or are approved after examination, the defendant would be entitled to a stay of proceedings pending the appeal from the judgment.

SUIT AGAINST A PAYMASTER'S BOND.

United States District Attorney Bliss has begun suit in the United States District Court against the official bond of James S. Giraud, a deceased Navy Paymaster, to recover $30,000. It is charged that Mr. Giraud was $50,000 short in his accounts with the Government, but in suing the bond, recovery cannot be had for more than the amount of the bond, which was $15,000, the suit for $30,000, double the amount of the bond, being a mere form or custom. The sureties on the bond are Messrs. Joseph L. Savage and Charles H. Raymond.

A POLICEMAN ON TRIAL FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

Charles W. Williamson, a policeman formerly attached to the Twenty-seventh Precinct, was brought before Judge Brady, in the the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, for trial on an indictment for manslaughter. Assistant District Attorney Lyon conducted the prosecution, and in his opening address to the jury stated that Williamson while, on patrol duty on the night of April 12, assaulted John Campbell, striking him several times on the head with his club and inflicting injuries from which the man died.

George R. Black, the first witness, testified that on the night named Campbell, who was a longshore man, was fighting with several others, when Officer Williamson rushed up and, without a word of warning, struck him a "side blow" on the head. This testimony was corroborated by that of several longshoremen, and Dr. Cushman testified that Campbell died of meningitis, resulting from a blow on the head. The prosecution then closed, and the counsel for the defense briefly addressed the jury, after which the court took a recess. After recess, the prisoner took the stand and testified that on the day of the occurrence the longshoremen, who were at that time on a strike, were quarrelsome, and that he received special instructions to quell disturbances. After he left the station-house, and had reached the corner of Liberty and Washington streets, he saw Campbell and a man named James Carnady fighting. He attempted to separate them and Campbell turned upon him and seized him by the leg. To prevent being thrown to the ground he struck him with his club. A number of witnesses testified to Williamson's good character, and Roundsman Ward and Patrolman Casey corroborated these statements. Police Captain Saunders, too, gave the prisoner an excellent record for efficiency and good temper. The case will be continued to-day.

COURT NOTES.

In the Superior Court yesterday, before Judge Speir, Mary McConers obtained a verdict of $75 damages against the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company for injuries received in a collision between one of the cars, in which she was riding, and a heavy truck. The damages claimed by her were $5,000.

Margaret Manning, a scrub-woman employed in the First District Civil Court, brought a suit against the City some time ago for payment for her services for the last four months of 1869, at the rate of $2 a day. The case was tried yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Loew, and a verdict was given by the jury in her favor for the sum of $302 84 and the interest thereon.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 24.—In the Court of Appeals, to-day, the following cases were heard:

No. 1.—*Henry Myers, plaintiff in error, vs. The People, &c., defendants in error.*—Passed.

No. 4.—*The People, &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. Thomas Lenahan, defendant in error.*—Argument by Mitchell Laidd, of counsel for the defendant in error, and by B. K. Phelps for The People.

No. 5.—*George Heyman, plaintiff in error, vs. The People, &c., defendants in error.*—Argued by William F. Kintzing, of counsel for plaintiff in error, and by B. K. Phelps for The People.

Proclamation made, and the court adjourned to Tuesday, May 25, at 10 A. M.

BOLD HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

As Mr. Charles L. Maurer, of No. 27 Downing street, was standing on the corner of Crosby and Broome streets about 8 o'clock on Sunday evening waiting for a car, some unknown man came behind him, and, suddenly grasping him by the shoulders and putting his knee into the hollow of his back, bent him over and held him in that position while a boy sixteen years old, named John Kirtland, took Maurer's watch and chain, worth $154, from his vest pocket. The robbers ran away, but the boy was pursued by Maurer, who raised an alarm which was answered by Officer Quinn, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who caught the boy, but not the watch and chain. The man escaped with them. Kirtland was arraigned yesterday at the Tombs Police Court, and said that he was a glass-cutter, and lives at No. 132 Baxter street. He denied his guilt, and would give no information about his confederate. He was held to answer.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 24.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Tuesday, May 25: Nos. 24, 12½, 13, 15, 15½, 17, 20, 22.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
14	Leaman vs. Pour, &c.	191	Tyng vs. U. S. Submarine & Torpedo Co.
20	Bernstein vs. Schlesinger, &c.		
22	Schlesinger vs. Schlesinger, &c.	198	Anthony vs. Day.
53	Smith vs. Worstell.	208	Williams vs. The Mayor, &c.
61	Clark vs. Decker.	214	Lacey vs. Lacey.
64	Friedberg vs. Friedberg.	233	Clinton vs. Browne, &c.
68	Schlesinger vs. Johnston, &c.	255	Tenth National Bank vs. Tredegar Co.
71	Sinclair, Receiver, vs. Whalen, &c.	258	Thandrew vs. Holland
78	Flint vs. Hemmoway.	262	Huebner vs. Roosevelt.
81	The People, &c., vs. Tweed.	263	Dodge vs. County of Platte, Mo
85	Kelly vs. Mariposa Land & Mining Co.	283	Jefferson Car Co. vs. Indianapolis Car Co.
88	Brooklyn White Lead Co. vs. Tallmadge	296	Daley vs. Daley.
90	Barclay vs. Ortel.	313	Waters, Receiver, vs. Crawford, &c.
93	Mittnacht vs. Steinfeldt, &c.	316	Dodge, &c., vs. Hazard, &c.
116	Gounaud vs. Spencer.	318	Malone, &c., vs. Blythe.
120	The People, &c., vs. Tweed.	319	Allen vs. Van Winkle.
127	Runkel vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.	330	Freestone vs. Bollstein, &c.
		332	Ripley vs. Grant Jr.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Donohue, JJ.

Nos.		Nos.	
124	Keogh vs. The People, &c.	226	Moss et al. vs. Huested
167	—— vs. ——	227	Stewart vs. Phenix Fire Insurance Co.
153	Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.	145	The People, &c., ex rel Steinert vs. Auditor of Comptroller
150	Whitmore vs. The Mayor, &c.	148	O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.
222	Carman, Jr., vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	162	—— vs. ——
224	Opdyke vs. Prouty.	168	—— vs. ——
225	Brett et al. vs. First Un. Soc. of Brooklyn	217	Doderick et al. vs. McAllister.
204	E. N. Y. & J. R. R. Co. vs. Elmore.	219	Stirling, Receiver, &c., vs. N. Y. L. Man'fg Co. et al.
214	Walsh vs. Mehrbach.	84	Kelly vs. Waterbury.
144	The People ex rel. Miller vs. Board of Police.	229	Flynn vs. Adams et al
		230	Flynn vs. Bishop.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Adjourned to Friday, May 28, 1875.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
2780	Greene vs. The Mayor, &c.	1369½	McGinnis vs. Holtaling.
69	Gray et al. vs. Central R. R. Co. of N. J.	623	Nichols vs. Siegel et al.
1355	Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.	791½	Conk'in vs. Walsh et al.
2909	Parsons et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	2031	Lewis et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2601	Tracey, Adm'r, &c., vs. Mayor, &c.	1221½	McKee vs. Chenango Co.
1237	Wood et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	1581	Glenn vs. Mull.
831	Imberson vs. Waddington.	861	Platt vs. Stuart et al.
983	Platt, Ass'ee, &c., vs. Van Namee, imp'd, &c.	1247	Nos. Print. & Pub. Ass. vs. Prime Ans.
1219	Schaffer et al. vs. Brummer.	1321½	—— vs. ——
		363	Beck vs. Phenix Ins. Co.
		2069	—— vs. ——

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned *sine die.*

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Nos.		Nos.	
1157	Cahen vs. Platt et al.	1205	Fannon, Adm'x, &c., vs. Second Avenue R. R. Co.
2029	Beatty vs. Conner Sheriff, &c.	1221	Carpenter vs. Cushing.
1257	Carrie, survivor, &c., vs. Mercantile Mut. Ins. Co.	833	Weidenfeld versus Lynch.
1259	Heath vs. Austin.	631	Kupfer vs. Hageu et al.
817	Remiona vs. Levy.	1145	Cassidy et al. vs. Bogden.
1955	Adriance et al. vs. Brennan Sheriff, &c.	1489	Kiva vs. The Mayor, &c.
1957	Buchanan et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.	1179	Bechard vs. Murphy.
551	Doyle et al. vs. Sharpe.		
1805	Carnes vs. Platt.		

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1012	Bodine vs. Collins.	1192½	Platt, Assignee, &c., vs. Smith et al
1726	Stura vs. Williams.	423	Finnin vs. Malloy.
1170	Mohr vs. Stevens.	996	Nuhen et al. vs. Brown, Sheriff, &c.
1094	Beck vs. Thorburn et al.	1950	Freedman et al. vs. Waller.
820	Howard vs. Second Avenue R. R. Co.	48	Burr et al. vs. Edgar et al.
1044	Marshall R. C. Co.	840	Booth et al. Surrs., &c., vs. Lester, Surv. &c.
1128	Windmuller et al. vs. Bohn	776	Brown vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
698	Medicus vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.		

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Monday, June 28.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Loew, J.

Case on—No. 1382—Ballard vs. Hoe.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
3753	Bennett vs. Garden.	4076	Albrecht vs. Lohman.
2206	Newberry vs. Meyer.	3543	Sageman vs. Pratt.
2143	Salomon vs. Brown.	3788	Thorp vs. McDonough.
3827	Mason vs. Oppenheimer.	2352	Ruhl vs. Creamer.
4902	Ross vs. Finan.	2473	Hayward vs. Hernstein.
2392	McCandless et al vs. Harned.	2480	Vanderbeck et al. vs. Gayton.
3627	Paton et al. vs. Levy.	1565	Long vs. McGovern.
3401	Forsch et al. vs. Shayne.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
2291	Slattery vs. Adams.	2506	Price et al. vs. McCaffil.
3704	McCabe vs. The Mayor, &c.	2513	Almuly vs. Benamg
2494	N. Y. Daily Bulletin Ass. vs. Remington, Jr.	2516	Kramer vs. Behnin et al.
2500	De Forest et al. vs. Tutt.	2517	Lane et al vs. The Mayor, &c.
2453	Young vs. Walters.	2518	Phake vs. Duffey.
2468	Stewart vs. Thurber et al.	2519	Ellis vs. Dry Dock, B & E. R. R. Co.
4225	Davis vs. Brandt.	2522	Feuchtwanger vs. McGrath.
		2523	Klenes vs. Burchell.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

James Sullivan and John Lyon, rape.
William Boyl and Thomas Kelly, burglary.
John Clary, burglary.
Charles Bremer, burglary.
Jennie Halpin and Elizabeth Higgins, burglary.
William Oliver, grand larceny.
Margaret Regan, grand larceny.
Henry Meissner and George Grahu, grand larceny.
John Meyers and Melville Regensoury, grand larceny.
Thomas Hunter, grand larceny.
Thomas McLarron, forgery.
James Sullivan and Thomas Holmes, petit larceny.
Francis Boyle, grand larceny.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Brady, J.

Charles Williamson; homicide, (continued.)
John Powers; homicide.
John Mulligan; robbery.
Charles Sloan, John Bowling; robbery.
Charles Wilson, John Sheridan, James Nolan et al.; burglary.
Charles Harrington; grand larceny.

BILLS AFFECTING OUR CITY.

LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS REGARDING NEW-YORK.

A LIST OF THE BILLS PASSED AND SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR — THOSE WHICH WERE PASSED BUT HAVE NOT YET BEEN SIGNED.

The following bills in relation to New-York City have passed both houses of the Legislature and been signed by the Governor:

An act to provide for the payment of expenses incurred for the support and maintenance of persons confined in the County Jail of the County of New-York upon civil process.

An act concerning the Hahnemann Hospital of the City of New-York.

An act to legalize and confirm the official acts of William P. Lee as notary public in the City and County of New-York.

An act to repeal chapter 645 of the laws of 1873, entitled "An act to alter the map or plan of the City of New-York by extending Desbrosses street."

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish regulations for the Port of New-York," passed April 16, 1857.

An act to regulate the sale of baled hay and straw in the City of New-York.

An act to release the right, title, and interest of the State of New-York in and to certain real estate in the City of New-York to Julia A. Cosby, widow, and John K. Cosby, Colbert M. Cosby, and Heidtzeimann B. Cosby, heirs at law of Edmund Cosby, deceased.

An act to release the interest of the people of the State of New-York in certain real estate in the City of New-York to Samuel T. Fisher.

An act to authorize the New-York Bowery Fire Insurance Company to elect one or more vice presidents.

An act to amend an act entitled, "An act to reorganize the local government of the City of New-York;" passed April 30, 1873.

An act in relation to the erection of the court-house in the Third Judicial District of the City of New-York.

An act to amend chapter 836 of the Laws of 1872, entitled, "An act to regulate places of public amusement in the City of New-York."

An act to release the interests of the people of the State of New-York in and to certain real estate in the City of New-York to Walter Bauendahl and Leonard J. Steasting.

An act to amend chapter 592 of the Laws of 1874, entitled, "An act to incorporate the Merchants' Loan Company."

An act to authorize the religious society in New-York, known as the Temple Beth-El to buy hold and dispose of land for cemetery purposes.

An act to regulate the use of slips, wharves, and piers in the City of New-York.

An act to amend the charter of the Arctic Insurance Company in the City of New-York, and to convert an act amending said charter; passed Feb. 26, 1873.

An act in relation to the improvement of the Croton Aqueduct in the City of New-York.

An act to amend and supplementary to chapter 362 of the laws of 1872, entitled "An act to incorporate the Mutual Trust Institution of New-York."

An act to further amend chapter 448 of the Laws of 1865, entitled "An act to incorporate the Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children in the City of New-York."

An act to incorporate the Twelfth Ward Savings Bank in the City of New-York.

An act for the relief of the New-York and Yonkers Fire Insurance Company.

An act to amend an act entitled, "An act to incorporate the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of the State of New-York," passed April 29, 1864.

An act relative to the International Trust Company of New-York.

An act to extend the time for the organization of the Central Trust Company of New-York.

An act to provide means for the establishment and equipment of the building erected on that portion of the Central Park formerly known as Manhattan square, in the City of New-York, under the provision of chapter 290, Laws of 1871, for the purposes of a museum of natural history.

An act providing for the appointment of Marshals in the annexed districts in the City and County of New-York.

An act in relation to the Croton Aqueduct in the City of New-York.

An act to define and limit the liens of contractors and others upon real estate in the City and County of New-York, and to provide for the enforcement thereof.

An act to amend chapter 508 of the Laws of 1874, entitled, "An act to authorize the construction of a railway from the Battery through certain streets in the City of New-York to the South Ferry."

An act to authorize appropriations for the poor adult blind in the City of New-York not provided for in public or private institutions.

An act to amend chapter 320 of the Laws of 1872, entitled "An act to amend an act in relation to the rates of wharfage, and to regulate piers, wharves, bulkheads, and slips in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn."

An act to enable the City of New-York to finally settle and pay that portion of the bonded debt of the late town of Yonkers apportioned to the late town of Kings' Bridge.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the act and support of the poor in the Counties of Erie, Kings, and New-York," passed April 26, 1875.

An act providing that the bridge in course of construction over the East River, between the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, by the New-York Bridge Company, shall be a public work of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and for the completion of said company, and the completion and management of the said bridge by the said cities.

An act to authorize the settlement of the claims of the City of New-York against the Fourth National Bank.

An act to amend an act and the title of an act entitled "An act to authorize the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company of the City of New-York to extend their tracks through certain streets and avenues in the City of New-York," passed April 11, 1875.

An act to provide for the compensation of non-resident Justices, sitting and acting as members of the General Term of the First Judicial Department.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the New-York City Mutual Gas Light Company," passed April 14, 1865, and to incorporate the New-York City Consolidated Gas Company.

An act to amend chapter 397 of the laws of 1870, entitled "An act relating to the Supreme Court, and the constitution of a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the City and County of New-York."

An act relating to armories in the City of New-York.

An act to amend chapter 750 of the laws of 1873, entitled, "An act to amend chapter 335, of the laws of 1873, entitled 'An act to reorganize the local Government of the City of New-York,' passed April 13, 1873."

An act to provide for the change of the names of the Ninth Ward Bank of the City of New-York.

An act relating to the Court of Arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, and to provide for the expense thereof.

An act to authorize a recovery at law for repairs heretofore made to the pavement of Broadway in the City of New-York.

An act to amend the charter of the American Institute of the City of New-York.

An act supplementary to an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Manhattan Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York," passed June 26, 1873.

An act to exempt property, real and personal, of the society of the New-York Hospital from taxation.

An act to regulate pilotage for the port of New-York.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the annexation of the towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and King's Bridge, in the County of Westchester, to the City and County of New-York," passed May 6, 1874.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the proper drainage of lands within the corporate limits of the City and County of New-York."

An act to amend section 1 of chapter 702, Laws of 1872, entitled "An act to improve and regulate the use of the Fourth and King's Bridges, in the County of Westchester, to the City and County of New-York," passed May 6, 1874.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the proper drainage of lands within the corporate limits of the City and County of New-York."

An act to amend chapter 825 of the laws of 1873, entitled "An act to authorize the layme of rails and in cars thereon for the transportation of passengers in certain streets and avenues in the upper part of New-York."

An act to authorize the Coroners of the County of New-York to employ a stenographer in certain cases.

An act to amend chapter 807, of the laws of 1843, entitled "An act concerning notaries public in the counties of Kings, Queens, Rockland, Westchester, and Richmond, and in the city and County of New-York, and authorizing them to exercise the functions of their office thereon."

An act to authorize cities to provide railways for rapid transit of persons and property, and to create corporations for that purpose.

An act to legalize, ratify and confirm the official action of the Board of Assessors of the City of New-York, in designating the New-York Journal of Commerce as the paper in which to publish notices in the year 1875, in relation to paving streets, laying cross-walks, and building sewers, in said City, and providing for payment for the publication of such notices.

An act to fix the compensation of certain officers in the City and County of New-York.

An act to make further provision for the payment of further expenses of the local Government of the City of New-York, for the year 1875, (for general construction expenses of the Park Department.)

An act to amend chapter 408 of the laws of 1870, entitled, "An act relating to the

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

CONTINUATION OF EX-JUDGE PORTER'S ADDRESS.

THE COURT-ROOM HOT AND CROWDED—LARGE NUMBER OF DISTINGUISHED VISITORS PRESENT—JUDGE PORTER'S EXPLANATION OF THE LETTER OF CONTRITION—MR. MOULTON CALLED AN "IAGO"—EXPLANATION OF SOME OF THE ALLEGED "BEECHERISMS"—CONSIDERATION OF THE CHARACTER OF TILTON AND HIS WITNESSES—WHY JUDGE PORTER USES STRONG LANGUAGE.

The court-room was again like an oven yesterday morning, but notwithstanding that fact, and the other fact, that Judge Porter was half the time inaudible two feet away, an immense crowd sat and sweltered unflinchingly until recess. In the afternoon there was less of a jam, and the clouds which hid the sun outside made the atmosphere within a little more bearable. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher were early in their seats. Near them sat Colonel and Mrs. Harry Beecher, Rev. Thomas K. Beecher and wife, and Mrs. John W. Mason. In other parts of the assemblage were Dr. Rankin, of Washington, D. C., a prominent member of the Congregational Council; Rev. Mr. Carter, of New-Jersey; L. S. Metcalf, an editor and publisher; Mr. Houghtaling, an extensive tea dealer in this City, and an Elder in Dr. Cuyler's church, who refused to shake hands with his Pastor because the latter had shaken hands with Theodore Tilton; Dr. Hudson, of Litchfield, Conn.; Prof. Gunn, of the "Gunnery," Washington, Conn., the school at which Mrs. Tilton placed her children last Summer, after leaving her husband's house; Dr. John W. Olmstead, of the *Watchman and Reflector*, of Boston, Mass.; Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, Rev. Dr. Lord, Mr. McDermott, who claims to be Bessie Turner's brother; Judge Porter's nephew, Eliphalet Wood, of Irvington, N. J., and H. Heyward Isham. There was also present the usual number of ladies and members of Plymouth Church. In the gallery was one colored man. On the judicial bench with his Honor were Hon. H. W. Palmer, of Pennsylvania, ex-Judge Dikeman, and Corporation Counsel DeWitt, of Brooklyn. Mr. Evarts on the one side, and Judge Fullerton and Gen. Pryor on the other, of counsel, were absent. Mr. Shearman appeared with his hair freshly cut, as did also Mr. Carpenter, foreman of the jury. Juryman Case wore a new Spring suit. He also had a very bad cold, which kept him coughing continuously. Rev. Edward Beecher maintained his old position behind the jury.

Judge Porter appeared to be in excellent condition. He resumed his speech at 11:08 by informing the jury that he would probably finish during the day, and that Mr. Evarts would begin his portion of the argument to-day, a promise that was not fulfilled. He then took up the letter of contrition, and, pointing out its bad English and incongruity of style, claimed that Henry Ward Beecher could never have dictated such a letter. Moulton was characterized as a "scoundrel who had betrayed his trust," an *Iago*, a "sham from the beginning," who had "given himself out as a man of boundless wealth," and who had gained "a cheap reputation by telling how liberal he would be," a "pretender, a braggart, and a liar." Tilton, the speaker said, was Moulton's master from the beginning. It was in Tilton's "diabolic brain" that all these devices were forged. Judge Porter then argued that the expressions "paroxysm," "paroxysmal kiss," "moral Niagara," &c., were absolute nonsense, and could not, therefore, have been used by Mr. Beecher. They were Tiltonian, though, he said, and bore the stamp of that sham man who looked only to the sound of words. He charged that Tilton subsequently crossed out a "t" where Moulton had had two negatives in a sentence, and that he added "for myself" after the words "I don't plead," and the sentence "I humbly pray God to put it into the heart of her husband to forgive me."

Judge Porter then passed on to the "nest-hiding" letter of Mrs. Tilton. Mr. Beecher took up the original of the "letter of contrition," which had been furnished by Judge Morris for the purposes of Judge Porter's argument, and examined it curiously, front and back, and even the texture of the paper on which it was written. Mrs. Beecher watched him with an amused smile on her face. Mrs. Tilton's letter, Judge Porter said, was only an appeal for forgiveness for the wrong she had done her Pastor. Mr. Beecher had written books and books, but never had he used the term "nest hiding." A casual expression about a robin and its nest in *Norwood*, had been tortured into a compound word, said to be synonymous with debauchery. In Shakespeare's and even in Lord Bacon's works, similes of this kind constantly occur. It is the province of men of genius to see and use these familiar illustrations. The meaning given the word was a dishonest device of Theodore Tilton, seized upon and elaborated by Benjamin F. Butler. Mr. Beecher's letter to Mrs. Tilton, telling her that his wife was going to Florida, was then read, and pronounced to be innocent of any assignation. The letter, he said, was written on Saturday, and Mr. Beecher was to be in New-Haven all the next week. His wife was not to remain away, as the plaintiff sought to make the letter say. Tilton's card to the *Eagle*, "intended for black-mail purposes," was then gone into. Judge Porter made a point of the fact that the quotation in it from the letter of contrition has Mr. Beecher's signature above the words, "I have trusted this to Moulton in confidence," instead of below them.

The speaker here began another consideration of the character of Tilton and his witnesses. Judas Iscariot was spoken of as the mutual friend of old, and the speaker said if Frank Moulton had been one of the twelve apostles Judas Iscariot might not have received the thirty pieces of silver. "I have used and shall use strong language in this case," continued Judge Porter, alluding to an editorial article in Sunday's TIMES. "It is not my practice in the ordinary course of my profession. The cases are very rare in which we are justified—still more rare in which we are compelled by a stern sense of duty to speak of dishonest men as they deserve. But this is no case for compromise. If Theodore Tilton's accusation is false; if he has suborned his wife to give a false accusation, even without oath; if he has made use of a villain in Frank Moulton for the purpose of doing the common work of both in the destruction of a pure, good, honest man. We can speak of such as they deserve. And while I know that much that I have said and more I shall say will give deep pain to my friend, (Beecher,) who entertains more charitable views of all these parties, I cannot but believe that you in your hearts feel that it is essential to the protection of innocence hereafter against kindred conspiracies that scoundrels like this won't then endeavor to force honest men into their purposes, and it shall be made in a spirit worthy of the occasion, and for the admonition of men who engage in enterprises like this, that it is not in a court of justice that swindling conspirators and perjurers are to be defended."

The admissions of Tilton and Moulton showed them to have been liars during four years. Their words cannot be taken now, where the reputation of such a man as Beecher depends upon them. Besides, there is ample evidence of present malice on their part toward the defendant. Here the speaker interjected into his argument a compliment to Mr. Abbott. He said that "Not even Gen. Tracy, with a chivalry and delicacy which has ennobled him in the estimation of his brethren here and everywhere," had contributed so much to the case of the defense. [Smiles.] Speaking of an expression attributed by Mr. Storrs to Mr. Tilton, the speaker turned to the plaintiff and shaking his fist furiously in his face, shouted "These women smashers come into court and ask you twelve men to help them smash this woman." This elicited the first outburst of applause that has greeted the speech. It was promptly suppressed. Mrs. Moulton, Samuel Wilkeson, and Jackson S. Schultz's estimates of Tilton's character were freely quoted from.

The charge of black-mail was then discussed. Turning to Mr. Tilton, and again shaking his fist in his face, Judge Porter said, "You have the impudence to complain that you are called a black-mailer. What have you been doing but black-mailing for years? You have been living on black-mail, indulging your lust upon it. You have been ever ready to take black-mail as alms, as a mendicant, as a beggar." Then, amid laughter, he described Moulton doling out sums of $5,000, $300, and $200 to Tilton, and the latter shutting his eyes and putting them into his pocket. It was only when money ceased to assuage Tilton's grief, he said, that he resorted to other means. Mr. Ovington here got a needed puff in his character as a witness. He had been easily confused, counsel said, because he was honest. In the discussion of his testimony, Judge Porter quoted a saying he attributed to Mr. Tilton, that "Mr. Beecher never loved Mrs. Beecher." The defendant glanced slyly at his wife, and she looked laughingly back at him. A similar quotation, that "Mrs. Beecher had made her husband's home a hell," caused them to repeat the pantomime. "The day has passed for Theodore Tilton to hope for such a hell," said the speaker. Tilton's statement, according to Mrs. Ovington, that "Beecher ought to contribute to Mrs. Tilton's expenses," was characterized as the lowest depth of possible degradation. Of the negro Gray, counsel said that he did not believe that there was a single man on the jury who would not rather sleep under the same roof with him than with Theodore Tilton.

One of the uses to which Tilton would put a woman, Judge Porter said, was to lie for her husband. Counsel hoped that he had not made Mrs. Moulton a disciple in that school. This was the strongest language used thus far toward the latter lady. Her husband, however, here received more denunciation. He had "broken faith with every one who had ever trusted him;" he was "such a coward that he needed a pistol to face Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher;" he was "a murderer in spirit, only his neck did not like the noose;" a "dishonest man." At this point the court took a recess.

Mr. Tilton was five minutes late after recess, and the Beecher party kept the court waiting until 2:13. A full quarter of an hour had been lost when Judge Porter resumed his argument. In response to a numerously signed request from the reporters, he spoke more evenly during the rest of the day, and was, consequently, heard to better advantage than in the morning. Mrs. Moulton, he said, was forced by her husband to testify as she did. God would never have permitted such a calamity to fall upon her unless she had been united in this life—counsel hoped she would not be in the life beyond—to Frank Moulton. Franklin Woodruff would have occasion to regret all his life the mistake he had made of allying himself to Moulton. He was a well-meaning man, and had been drawn into the plot unconsciously. Mr. Southwick, Jackson S. Schultz's betting partner, was characterized as a man of unimpeached honor—one of the first of the noble band of merchants who have given us our commercial prosperity. Judge Porter's argument continued to be a glorification of Mr. Beecher and his witnesses and a depreciation of Mr. Tilton and his witnesses, and an appeal to the jury to know which was to be believed. He said he would skip a large portion of his notes, which only related to cumulative argument on these points. He went on, however, in the same strain at some length.

He then passed to Tilton's "letter to a complaining friend," and subjected it to a thorough sifting. Tilton was, he said, a man so addicted to lying that he had to lie in private. Frank Moulton entered at this moment—3:12 o'clock—smiling and bowing, and took a seat near Mr. Tilton. He had been informed that Judge Porter was to deal with his wife, and hurried home from Maine, it is said, for the purpose of seeing that counsel did not overstep the bounds of his license in speaking of that lady. Mr. Beecher watched him earnestly for some minutes. Tilton, Judge Porter claimed, had been working all Summer to get Mrs. Woodhull to publish her scandal. When she libeled his wife he adopted the agreeable solace of making love to her—[laughter]—but when she began to libel other men's wives with whom he had had relations he suddenly found her to be an angel of darkness. He permitted a stain to rest upon his wife and children for a week, when he had a statement in his drawer which would clear them, lest it should give Beecher an opportunity to blast Bowen. Not that he loved her less, but that he loved Bowen more. An allusion to Moulton, as Tilton's only counsel at that time, made the Mutual Friend laugh heartily.

Judge Porter then analyzed the two reports prepared by Tilton for the adoption of the investigating committee, and argued from them that Tilton's only charge at that time was improper solicitations. He did not think that they believed either report would be adopted. Their design was to entrap Mr. Beecher into the admission of an offense which they could define as they pleased subsequently, and aided by his goodness of heart they succeeded. Turning to Tilton and a third time shaking his fist in his face, Judge Porter said: "This pretented cuckold comes into court wearing a pair of antlers that don't belong to him, and asks you to tip them with gold." [Sensation.] In another place he said: "I was going to say (alluding to some of the findings of the long report) that it was rather in bad taste for Tilton to thus glorify himself, but perhaps he was right, for Benjamin F. Butler, over the signature of Frank Moulton, sets him the example by making himself out a peacemaker, and desirous to push the scandal." [Laughter.] With a parting shot at Tilton as a "double-tongued liar," Judge Porter stopped for the day, and the court adjourned, it being after 4 o'clock. Mr. Evarts will begin to speak this afternoon.

THE VERBATIM REPORT.

At 11:10 o'clock ex-Judge Porter resumed his address as follows:

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: I can give you at least the assurance that whatever of time I take will be so much withdrawn from that which would be otherwise used by Mr. Evarts. Our arrangement is, and that point is definite, that, while I would be glad to leave the whole of the rest of the argument to him, he feels, as I do, that it is due to him, in view of the extent of his labors in previous stages of the cause, that I should, so far at least as I can consistently with my own remaining strength, relieve him in turn from the burdens—the heavier burdens—of the mere details of the argument. He is unavoidably detained to-day, and I shall be therefore under the necessity of occupying your attention at least to-day, but I hope he will be able to take my place in the morning.

THE LETTER OF CONTRITION.

At the time of the adjournment I was adverting to a paper once known as "the apology," and more recently as "the letter of contrition," for even in so small a matter as nomenclature this case has been constantly growing. It is a very curious paper. My friend Judge Morris is absent, and I have not therefore the original, but if the jury will be kind enough to look at the imperfect and reduced photograph, it will serve sufficiently to explain what I desire to call their attention to. You will be struck with one thing in particular in connection with that paper. The first instance probably—the first instance probably in all your observation and experience of any human being writing a letter to himself. It is not quite impossible. Moulton says it happened. I don't know that it did. Another extraordinary feature about this paper is that the man who writes a letter to himself addresses himself as "My dear friend Moulton"—a somewhat exaggerated form of expression, it would seem, for a man to apply to himself, and arising out of a friendship then of forty-eight hours' duration. There is another very noteworthy feature in the paper—that is, that it purports to begin and to end with a declaration of a trust, which this scoundrel betrayed—"In trust with F. D. Moulton;" "I have trusted this to Moulton in confidence." Another noteworthy feature of it is that if Henry Ward Beecher dictated that letter word by word, from the Alpha to the Omega, as Moulton deliberately swears he did, it is the only paper he ever dictated, and contains the only sentence he has ever uttered since he came to man's estate that was not even common, good grammatical English. How did it happen that this man, a master in every intellectual department—an orator who, even if he were in a mad-house, would still be eloquent—comes, the moment he gets into the presence of his dear friend Frank Moulton, to be a puling school-girl who cannot write her mother tongue? There is another still more noteworthy feature of this letter in connection with this evidence of Frank Moulton, and that is that Henry Ward Beecher dictated him to write it, dictated every word of it, made Moulton read every word of it, approved every word of it, read it through himself, and then, when Moulton asked him to sign it, did not sign it. Why not? On his explanation, it is perfectly obvious why he should not sign the paper. On Moulton's, how is it comprehensible that a man who was the author of the letter, who intended to write it, who dictated it, heard it, approved it, refused to sign it, and puts in the corner—not for the purpose of disguise, for it is his own handwriting—puts the certificate at the end of that paper, "I have trusted this to Moulton in confidence." Why, gentlemen, every one of you knows how that was done. When that writing was finished, and Frank Moulton gathered together the sheets, he says, "You had better sign this." "Why?" he says; "no, Sir, that is not my letter." "Oh, well, it will do better. Just state that you have trusted this to me in confidence." Anything to get his name there. Moulton saw that he had his confidence, wanted his name to show that he trusted him, and asked him to certify that he was trustworthy. He knew what he had written there—Beecher didn't—and he knew what he wanted written there, and Beecher didn't. The one was as confiding as *Othello*, the other snake-like and treacherous as *Iago*.

MOULTON A SHAM.

In this connection, gentlemen, permit me—for I cannot dwell on these topics—they more particularly belong to the department assigned to my senior associate—permit me in this connection to allude to another feature. Frank Moulton is a sham from the beginning. Theodore Tilton has given him the reputation of being a literacy man; he has given him the reputation of being a man of large and boundless wealth. He has acquired a cheap reputation of generosity by telling people what he would do in the way of magnificent gifts of time and money. Tilton is a man of real ability. It is of the rhetorical order, it is true; but as a rhetorician and a writer, Theodore Tilton to-day stands one of the foremost men in this country. Frank Moulton, in the struts in borrowed plumage and makes the most of it. In the course of this very controversy he acquired a reputation very unmerited, and he little understood, when Gen. Tracy and I were examining him, the effect of the answers he gave; for the man who went from the stand advertised as the champion witness of America had no thought that he had been scuttling his own ship through the fourteen days he was on the stand. On the simple point of literary ability, will you bear in mind, gentlemen, that Frank Moulton confesses that those letters which he wrote to Mr. Beecher, and which were afterward published in the *Graphic* romance, and in every newspaper in the land, and which were so much admired as specimens of sharp, keen literary point and spirit, were copies written from Theodore Tilton's drafts; that when they were not copied they were dictated to him; that when he writes without dictation there is a kind of blundering, but when it was really dictated he wrote English—and masterly English, for it was the English of Theodore Tilton. So of those two statements which were put forth to the world, which have given him, I might say, not merely an American but a European reputation for malignity, for bitterness, for adroitness, and also for a high order of literary ability, he is compelled to confess that each of them, from the first word to the last, came from the pen of a celebrated American statesman—that they were the result of two weeks' labor at Narragansett by himself and by Benjamin F. Butler and their associates. Why, the very letters that he wrote to Henry Ward Beecher speaking of Theodore Tilton as an absent man, to whom he was under obligations which would not permit him to return to Mr. Beecher his own property, nor even permit him to look at them—one of those letters was written by Benjamin F. Butler, and the other by Theodore Tilton. The very sentence in which he tells him on the 5th of August that he will see Mr. Tilton and endeavor to procure his consent that he, Beecher, may read his own documents, then in the hands of Frank Moulton, was penned by Theodore Tilton.

THE CRAFTY DEVICES WROUGHT OUT BY TILTON.

Moulton has attempted to convince you through the whole of his testimony that he was master and Tilton was minion. Not so; not so. Tilton was master from the beginning; it was in his diabolic brain that all these crafty devices were wrought out with the skill of an artisan bred at Vulcan's forge. It was he who gave direction to everything. Frank Moulton talks about his grinding Theodore Tilton to powder and his being ready to smite him to the earth if he attempted to cruelly Henry Ward Beecher. The braggart and the liar! I have said that there were other circumstances in this case to which I ought to advert for the purpose of enabling you to appreciate this letter. Of course it is not of the slightest moment to the issue of whether or not Mr. Beecher is guilty of adultery if Frank Moulton be the finest scholar in the land or an ignoramus. He is neither. It is significant, however, in another aspect, so that you may read and understand the man. Great mischief has been done to Mr. Beecher everywhere by the publication of letters in which language is imputed to him of an extravagant, sensational character, and such as he never used, and everybody at once prepared to say, inasmuch as Mr. Beecher was a man of strong impressions, "That's Beecher." Gentlemen, do you suppose, if a scoundrel wants to forge your name, he will not make it just as much like your signature as he can? Do you suppose, if a man of the brain, and brass, and impudence of Theodore Tilton, when he was preparing to destroy his enemy, would not see to it that there should be every mark of likeness to the genuine? Now, observe the declarations that were attributed to Mr. Beecher by Tilton, by Moulton, and, I am sorry to say, by Mrs. Moulton, all bearing the stamp of the same mint.

THE PAROXYSMAL KISS.

You remember that significant word "paroxysmal," which to this day furnishes occasion for those who are unfavorably disposed to Mr. Beecher to impute to him a base and heinous crime, and yet it is said that that "paroxysmal kiss" was never heard of from the lips of Henry Ward Beecher save by two men, Theodore Tilton and Francis D. Moulton. In the first place, the expression itself is absolute nonsense—a word of which Mr. Beecher is utterly incapable—but it is here. And there is the difference between the man of brain without heart and the man of brain with heart. When Mr. Beecher speaks he speaks at once from the fire above and the heat within, and everything that he says comes living—*living*, burning; but the sham man, who thinks all there is in words is the sound of the words, uses these incongruous, unit forms of expression, and gives to them the outre significance that he desires. On that night, that snowy night, Mr. Beecher is said to have sought, or taken to deliver himself in this wise to a man who, until that day, had never crossed his threshold, and to a man whose threshold he had never crossed until that night—not in answer to a question—a pure, voluntary thing on his part: "I stand on the brink of a moral Niagara." That is Theodore Tilton, not Henry Ward Beecher. Do you think Henry Ward Beecher would talk of a moral Niagara any more than he would of a moral haystack or moral stream? It is not the man; his words have meaning; they are alive, there is nature in them, there is significance in them, there is coherence in them; but with Tilton the "moral Niagara" brings together incongruous ideas which to him have a rhetorical charm, and they are put into the lips of Henry Ward Beecher as his language instead of the language of Tilton. I might multiply these expressions, which are to be found running all through the testimony of Tilton, and Moulton, and Mrs. Moulton, imputing language to Mr. Beecher such as he never did and never was capable of using, which is impossible to the moral constitution as well as the instinctive character and good sense of the man. Now, that paroxysmal kiss was a lie, and you know it cost Moulton $5,000 just for that single lie; and yet you take up a country newspaper that happens to be hostile to us today, they will talk to you about Henry Ward Beecher's paroxysmal kiss of the woman he attempted to ravish.

MR. PORTER READS THE PAPER.

Allow me now for one moment to read this paper, and see whether you believe that a man like Henry Ward Beecher deliberately dictated, word for word—wrote such sentences as these:

"I ask through you Theodore Tilton's forgiveness, and I humble myself before him as I do before my God."

As if he kept a private God of his own, and set Tilton up with God, side by side, and kneeling alternately before one and the other! Mr. Beecher says everything that is earnest, blazing, loyal; but he never talks in that way. Mr. Beecher, at least, would not—if he had been capable of writing such a sentence as that, he would have known better than to end it with a comma and continue in this wise—

"As I do before my God, he would have been a better man in my circumstances than I have been."

Which? God or Tilton? The immediate antecedent is the Divine Being himself. There is an absurdity in this that carries in itself absolute conviction that this is the work either of a bungler or a knave. "I can't." Do you believe, gentlemen, that Henry Ward Beecher found occasion to say, "I can't ask nothing?" That is the way it is originally written. I might do that, for I am careless in my forms of speech; I am not a trained rhetorician. But Theodore Tilton cannot do it. Henry Ward Beecher cannot do it; Judge Neilson cannot do it; my friend Beach cannot. Why? It is with him an expression just as impossible as it is for a veteran to run away before a battle. Understand, this is his language, "I *can't* ask nothing except." That *t* in can't is blotted. Did Frank Moulton, who made the mistake, discover it? Not a bit of it. I will tell you whose hand it was that ran his pen through that *t*—Theodore Tilton's.

"I can't ask nothing except that he will remember all the other hearts that would ache."

Now, you see, if Henry Ward Beecher began such a sentence as that it would end somewhere; it wouldn't be chopped off in that way, like the half of a child, leaving the other half to represent the whole body. That is not the way Henry Ward Beecher speaks. You have seen this man, you have lived with him, and know his way of talking.

"I will not plead—I even wish that I were dead."

Well, what did he mean by that? "I will not plead." That won't do; he must have said something more than that. I don't remember. [Mr. Shearman here handed Mr. Porter the original document, which he passed to the jury.] Here is the thing itself. Tilton saw that that wouldn't do. Oh! "for myself"—"I will not plead for myself." Well, of course, Frank Moulton was there, and they would have you suppose there was no pen and no ink anywhere else except at Henry Ward Beecher's, and that that never was written anywhere else. Well, it is enough for my purpose that even there he had corrected it. If he did it on the spot, it shows the bungler, and that he did not write from the dictation of Henry Ward Beecher. Again, "I even wish that I were dead." "Even." That presupposes something. What does that "even" refer to? Any intelligent scholar will say that the man who wrote that did not understand English, and it follows that there was an omitted sentence that preceded it.

"I even wish that I were dead. But others must live and suffer. I will die before any one but myself shall be inculpated."

And yet both these men swear that this was an admission of adultery; that Frank Moulton took it as such, that Theodore Tilton understood it as such.

BEECHER WAS NOT CONFESSING ADULTERY.

A man who intended to admit that he had committed adultery don't do it in this way: "I will die before any one but myself shall be inculpated." You and I laugh at such a thing. The Creator did not do things that way, when He created the world. "Male and female created he them." But here is a case of male adultery. What a foolish thing it was to create male and female if Adam could have been the progenitor alone. You can see that the very language here employed utterly excluded the idea that Henry Ward Beecher was confessing adultery, even if this had been his writing instead of the writing of Frank Moulton:

"All my thoughts are running toward my friends—toward my friends'—

[Consulting Mr. Shearman for a moment]—

"All my thoughts are running toward my friends—toward the poor child lying there and praying with folded hands."

Well, Sir, Frank Moulton represents this as being in a letter written to him, who had declared that night that he was a heathen who cared for none of these things. He represents Mr. Beecher as saying to him:

"All my thoughts are running toward that poor child lying there praying, with her folded hands."

I have not a doubt that Mr. Beecher did, in the earnestness of his soliloquy and self-reproaches, speak of her, and that this man has taken his disconnected expressions—this man [pointing to Mr. Tilton] of whom he has been an admirer all his life, been an admirer since he was at school—filled it up with what seemed to him to be eloquent phrases, and all these phrases seemed to him to be just the things that Henry Ward Beecher should write.

"She is guiltless"—

Adultery in which the adulteress is guiltless!

"Sinned against, bearing the trangression of another. Her forgiveness I have. I humbly pray to God that he may put it into the heart of her husband to forgive me."

[Handing the paper from which he was reading to the jury.] I will ask after you look at it if there is one man on that jury who doubts that that "f" was put in afterward by Theodore Tilton. Look at the whole thing. It is crowded in.

"I humbly pray to God that he will put it into the heart of her husband to forgive me."

Then follows:

"I have trusted this to Moulton in confidence"

run right on continuously. You will see the manner in which the signature is attached at the bottom. But, gentlemen, I have perhaps detained you too long on this subject. Although this question has been discussed by Mr. Evarts, it seemed to me palpably absurd to ask us to believe that that paper was dictated word for word by Henry Ward Beecher, and that he afterward wrote this and signed it.

THE PAPER INCONSISTENT WITH ADULTERY.

The paper itself, supposing him to be capable of writing it, does not convict him of adultery. It is inconsistent with adultery. I read it for another purpose. The man who swears that Henry Ward Beecher wrote it lies. He is an untrustworthy witness; he is not to be believed; he is not to be believed when he swears to that; he is not to be believed when he swears to any fact in regard to which he is opposed by the oath of an honest man. As illustrative of the same kind of trickery, gentlemen, which is running through all this case, and which has led really to a great deal of public misapprehension, let me refer for a moment to the letter of May 3, 1871, page 84. Now, please to remember the circumstances under which Mrs. Tilton writes this little note to Mr. Beecher. He was her Pastor; she knew that she had made a false accusation against him; she knew that, although she retracted it, yet she had been induced in another form to repent the accusation. She honored him; she felt herself convicted for the wrong; she felt, as was true, that it was not in his heart to reproach her, for he appreciated the circumstances under which it was done, and she writes to him, as her Pastor, as one who is still not unwilling to see her, and she having no opportunity to talk with him personally.

IS THIS THE LETTER OF AN ADULTERESS?

Mr. Porter (reading):

BROOKLYN, May 3, 1871.

MR. BEECHER: My future, either for life or death, would be happier could I but feel that you *forgave* while you forget me. In all the sad complications of the past year my endeavor was to entirely keep from *you* all suffering; to bear myself alone, leaving you forever ignorant of it. My weapons were love, a large, untiring generosity, and *nest-hiding!*

What is the occasion of that letter? Is it a letter of assignation, as these men would have you believe? Is it a letter of an adulteress to an adulterer, exalting over past licentiousness? No. It is a letter of an humble and broken and contrite woman to the man whom she had wronged. She perfectly understood that he knew how it was she had come to commit that wrong; that within these household troubles of hers, and that in the course of these household troubles she had become so entangled and embroiled as to be brought to the situation to which her husband desired to bring her in order to make that false accusation, and she, touched by the feeling that Mr. Beecher did not recognize her, did not seek her—did not seek her out in the congregation—knew that he had a feeling—while he said no word of unkindness—that he had a feeling that he never could more have anything to do with her in the future.

"My future, either for life or death, would be happier had I the assurance that you forgave me while you forget me."

Now you well remember as part of the literary history of this case, that it was stated and improved upon with great adroitness by Benjamin F. Butler, that singularly keen and sharp-sighted lawyer, and great effect was sought to be given to it in this case, that Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton through their long course of adulterous intercourse had been in the habit of defining it by the use of the term "nest hiding," and she casually introduced into this letter that expression familiar to them, but unfamiliar to the general public. Of course I am not using the exact language, but the idea, and you will remember it as you had occasion to testify to it on being examined as jurors, that you had heard and read of these publications from time to time. Now, gentlemen, you see here the word of Theodore Tilton, and the execution of Frank Moulton. Now, since Henry Ward Beecher was born, so far as his recorded utterances go, has he used that word nest-hiding—never, except as he used it on this trial in repudiating the imputation that was cast upon him. If the truth were that that was a phrase they had been in the habit of using—if it was a phrase familiar with Mr. Beecher, it was of importance for them. He has been writing books and books and books through twenty-five or thirty years, and they have all been searched and examined; the word nest-hiding cannot be found there. But my ingenious and adroit friend, Judge Fullerton, goes through *Norwood*, and he finds a reference there by Mr. Beecher of a robin and its nest, and unquestionably they got the term nest-hiding—she got the term nest-hiding from Mr. Beecher's *Norwood*. Well, oddly enough, if you look at any edition of the works of Shakespeare, in more than one-half of his plays he makes the same reference in this connection which is to be found in *Norwood*, and, without being myself a literary man, I think I can say with entire confidence that you can scarcely look through the works of even the stern philosopher, Lord Bacon, without finding the same description of references. For one of the distinguishing peculiarities of great men—men of genius—is, that they see and use for the purpose of illustration all those matters presented by natural objects or in the ordinary course of affairs, and they vivify them into life and make them weapons of power. Shakespeare would be immortal if for nothing else but from the fact that the growing of a blade of grass carries to him a significance that enables him to give point to it in a play which will endure for all generations. You cannot go next Sunday morning when Mr. Beecher preaches without coming away with some recollection of a phrase caught from his lips fresh and vivid as those of Shakespeare, or vivid as those of old Homer. These are things which impress men of warm imagination, high genius and keen observation, and it is utter absurdity to suppose that that casual use of a phrase in which the term nest-hiding occurs, is to give a special significance to a compound word where the sense is perfectly obvious.

WHAT DOES SHE MEAN BY NEST-HIDING?

Now, what does she mean by nest-hiding? They say adultery. Now let me read it, and when my learned friend comes to comment on that letter, I want him to summon all the resources of his ingenuity, to exercise all his commanding power of analysis and illustration, and make you understand, if he can, how nest-hiding there means adultery. Now, if it means that, the substitution of the word will make good sense. Now let me read the letter once more, as it is short enough, with this substitution of words:

"MR. BEECHER: My future, either for life or death, would be happier could I but feel that you forgave while you forget me. In all the sad complications of the past year my endeavor was to entirely keep from you all suffering; to bear myself alone, leaving you forever ignorant of it. My weapons were love, a large generosity—"

And adultery. Is that the tone of that letter? Do the parts harmonize if you substitute the word adultery for the word nest-hiding? It was a dishonest device of Theodore Tilton to convert the language of purity into the language of confession of guilt. Now, let me turn to another of these letters. Much injury has been done to Mr. Beecher in the estimation of those who are not willing to wait and hear his defense by the publication of a letter—by the publication of this letter of the 20th of January, 1872. My learned friend Judge Morris, in the course of his opening, alluded to that letter as being of striking significance, and as showing that even after all these developments there was in Henry Ward Beecher that treacherous spirit which led him to press this woman to further assignations. He did not state it in terms, but his argument meant that, if it meant anything. You well remember Mr. Beecher's statement of this letter, a letter which he was induced to write by the request of Frank Moulton, and at the instance of Theodore Tilton, for the purpose of making Elizabeth more cheerful—and do more, for the purpose of making Frank's home as happy and as attractive as he encouraged him to make it the 20th of January, 1872.

Remember this is a letter not intended for publication. It was a private communication by the Pastor to the penitent; it was the communication of a man who, while he wrote it, knew that the greatest wrong he ever suffered from a human being, was the wrong which came from her and her troubles, but one who forgave and pitied and loved her. This letter, written at the instance of her own husband, and by the persuasion of Frank Moulton—this note was sent out to the world as evidence of a clandestine and adulterous correspondence.

WHAT DOES SHE MEAN BY NEST-HIDING?

Now may the God of peace that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the ever-lasting Covenant, make you perfect in every good work to do His will, working in you that which is well-pleasing in His sight through Jesus Christ. This is my prayer day and night. This world ceases to hold me as it did. I live in thought and hope of the coming of immortality, and seem to myself most of the time to be standing on the edge of the other life, wondering whether I may not, at any hour, hear the call, "Come up hither." I shall be at New-Haven next week to begin my course of lectures to the Theological Class on preaching. My wife takes boat for Havana and Florida on Thursday. I called on Wednesday but you were out. I hope you are growing stronger and happier. May the dear Lord and Savior abide with you. Very truly yours,

H. W. BEECHER.

Now, that letter, written in a spirit of the purest Christian love and forgiveness, containing no single word of reproach to the lady from whom he had suffered so fearful a wrong, that letter is now distorted into a letter between an adulterer and an adulteress for the purpose of making an assignation for the next week.

And, gentlemen there was one very simple answer. Does he say, "Come, for I shall be at home; my wife will be away?" That was not it. It was not "Come when my wife goes," but "I shall be at home this week and gone next week." And the letter is written on Saturday, and the next week, not when he was to be at his house vacated by his wife; the next week was the week when he was to be gone all the week and his wife at home. And yet that is called a "letter of assignation." There is something so cruel in this endeavor, by contrivance, to prejudice the community against an innocent man. They knew—of course they understood it—but it is so grouped in their presentation of the case that they would lead you to believe that this innocent act of a clergyman toward a parishioner was really an attempt on his part, even after all that had passed, to make a written assignation at his own house. Well, the men who are capable of using for such a purpose such an innocent thing, are men whose oaths you cannot trust when they—dishonest men—so abase an honest woman and an honest man. You remember, gentlemen, the publication of a letter which I read to you the other day—in a forged and fabricated form—where the very imputation she makes to him of infidelity to her is converted by forgery into an admission by her of guilt, and a declaration of it. My friend, Mr. Evarts, has just called my attention to another fact, which is an equally characteristic action of Tilton and Moulton. We have here a card, prepared by Mr. Tilton for publication, intended for the Brooklyn *Eagle*, or rather intended for blackmail purposes, but purporting to be intended for the Brooklyn *Eagle*. This is the card which they threatened to publish after Wilkeson had published the tripartite covenant. If any man on earth knew the terms of that apology, Theodore Tilton did. Here he appends this paper as the statement of Mr. Beecher, purports to give a copy of the apology, manipulated, of course—for nothing passes through Tilton's hands without more or less of manipulation—but the point to which I wish particularly to call your attention is, that there the paper is signed "H. W. Beecher." He is represented as signing the letter and the memorandum. "I have intrusted this to Moulton in confidence" is put below the signature. There is the memorandum, [showing the paper to the jury,] there is H. W. Beecher's name. In order to give it a look of a veritable letter from Mr. Beecher, he puts "H. W. Beecher" there, and leaves this memorandum below the signature. Of course, that is in Frank Moulton's handwriting. That tends to show that these were merely Frank Moulton's minutes of the conversation.

ANOTHER FEATURE OF THE CASE.

I omitted, in speaking of "the apology," to call your attention to one other feature, which is, perhaps, worthy of notice. When before, in all your observation, did you know a man, in writing a letter to another person, to add a certificate at the bottom, "I have trusted this to" another person? Well, if you have occasion to write a letter to Austin Abbott, it is confidential you say "confidential" at the top; that is all—or at the bottom. But would not Mr. Abbott or anybody else be very much surprised at receiving a letter unsigned and with a certificate at the bottom "I have intrusted this to Abbott in confidence?" A letter to one's self. Now, gentlemen, my belief is that every word given above the "I ask" in that was put on after he came away. I don't think that it was a letter at all when he wrote—I do not believe he wrote those words in Mr. Beecher's library; still it is possible that he did. But when you come to look at the sprawling manner in which this is done, and it is very easy to see that he could have written this in afterward, and make it into the form of a letter. Now Mr. Beecher never saw that after that time, and he certainly did not see its contents at the time. Gentlemen, I pass on.

TILTON DOES NOT BELIEVE THE ACCUSATION.

It is desirable that you should keep constantly in view that this suit is not by Frank Moulton, neither is it by Mrs. Moulton. It is a suit brought by Theodore Tilton who alleges that he has been wronged. Of course I shall have occasion to speak of the testimony of the two witnesses upon whom he relies; but if I can satisfy your consciences and your judgments that Theodore Tilton, who makes the accusation, is a liar; that he does not believe, and never did believe, his own accusation; that whatever other people may think, he knows it to be false, and that he has attempted to palm that falsehood upon you by his own deliberate and corrupt perjury, you won't stop to inquire what other people say. It is utterly unimportant by what devices he has succeeded in getting an honest impression, or in procuring dishonest statements. This issue is between Theodore Tilton and Henry Ward Beecher. I propose to hold him to it. When you are satisfied that his accusation is false, it won't take you long to dispose of the testimony to which he resorts by way of corroboration. Now, on that point we have two very opposite views. My eloquent friend, Mr. Beach, in the course of one of the interlocutory discussions in this case, tells us that Theodore Tilton stands a prominent and eminent leader of the Christianity of the age. You know something more of it now than you did when my friend made that address to you, and I ask you where is it that he is leading the Christianity of the age? It is to the *salon* of the "Madame Roland" of New-York; it is to the foot of that ladder described in the Woodhull biography ascending from her to heaven on which the angels of free love were ascending or descending, as the case might be. It is such leaders of Christianity that demand of you a verdict as against the veterans [turning to Mr. Beecher] whose heads have whitened in the service of their Master.

TILTON AS A BIOGRAPHER.

My friend, Judge Fullerton, who takes occasion, in glorifying the Woodhull biography, to describe Theodore Tilton as the champion so devoted to the interest of Henry Ward Beecher, the alleged paramour of his own wife, as to has

she had been guilty of adultery, but saying that Mr. Beecher loved her as he had never loved his own wife, and then following that with the contemptible suggestion that Mr. Beecher ought to pay the expenses of his and her establishment, and contribute enough for her to live on without letting her rooms to boarders. A husband and a father going to a neighbor, and in the presence of another husband and another father, and in the presence of an honored matron, intimating that his wife has prostituted herself, that Mr. Beecher has prostituted her, and that he wants money for it—why, is there a depth to which humanity can descend that is lower than this? This is sworn to by Mr. Ovington; it is sworn to by Mrs. Ovington; Theodore Tilton has been recalled and dared not deny it; that is one of the admitted facts in this case.

MRS. OVINGTON'S TESTIMONY.

Again, Mrs. Ovington:

"He said Mr. Beecher is a coward; after Elizabeth had given all that a woman can give—or the best—I don't remember the exact expression—how did he treat her? He should have come forward like a man and helped her, but he allowed her to rent the only two cool rooms in the house to boarders. I could never treat a lady in like manner that had treated me as she has Mr. Beecher, or that had given me what she did Mr. Beecher."

Now, take his declaration in the presence of Gray. You will bear in mind now I have confronted him with witness after witness—men, merchants, men of position and character. We have confronted him with Mr. Ovington and his wife. I now confront him with Gray, spoken of on the other side scornfully as a negro—subject to that imputation; but I don't think there is one man of your number but that had rather sleep under the same roof with that boy Gray than with Theodore Tilton. I don't believe there is a man of your number but would sooner trust his word, his honor, or his oath.

"Q.—Now, do you recollect hearing any conversation between Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Tilton, not long before the occurrence of that speech? A.—I heard them talk very many times about Mr. Beecher.

Q.—About his presiding at that Steinway Hall lecture? A.—Well, Sir, I don't know what they said, but they were always talking about him.

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment.

Witness—That he had better preside at that meeting.

Q—Who had better? A.—Mr. Beecher. That he, Mr. Beecher, had better preside at that meeting, or that she would make it hotter on earth for him than he will find it below.

Q—Do you recollect any occasion when Mr. Tilton separated from her to go away—did Mr. Tilton make any reply? A.—He said, 'He has got to preside; he will do it, and I shall go over to Brooklyn to see him,' and he put on his hat and went out of the door and went away."

You may take Theodore Tilton among decent and Christian people and you find his malice exhibits itself; take him among respectable ladies and he forces it among them; if you go to those resorts in which he found greater pleasure, even there he took his malice with him. Wherever he went he carried with him the hatred of Henry Ward Beecher and of his church. Wherever he went he carried with him the same spite and meanness, the same spirit of cupidity and malice. Again, in conversation with Mr. Ovington. After the conversation began Mr. Tilton said:

"It was near his time for action, and he proposed to fight it out from that moment. Various expressions of that kind—figures of battle-axes and swords—and he would not sheath his sword until Beecher was down."

He may throw away that shield; he will never have use for it. In another conversation with Mrs. Ovington he said:

"I shall be the Samson which will destroy the temple; I will pull down the pillars of the temple; and although Mr. Beecher and my family are crushed, he shall be crushed with them."

Again, in the testimony of Mrs. Ovington:

"When he greeted us on the piazza he spoke of Mrs. Tilton and said: 'Lib's a trump, isn't she?' I heard she spoke well before the committee, and that she made a favorable impression upon them; but it is fiction—all fiction. I, too, can come before the committee and read fiction.' When he spoke of the fiction, I think it was, he said: 'Elizabeth would lie for me; she would tell any number of lies to clear me. She loves me. Even if I were on trial for the Nathan murder, and she had seen me commit the act, do you think that she, if called upon to testify, would tell the truth and have me convicted? No; she would not.' Said he, 'Would you?' Said I, 'I can hardly imagine such a case. But if my husband was guilty of murder and an innocent man was about to be convicted, I believe that I should have to tell the truth, even though it convicted my husband.'

Q.—What did he say to that? A.—Said he, 'No, you wouldn't.'

Q.—What else did he say? A. He said, 'Mrs. Tilton has only done the duty of a wife in going before the committee and lying for me; if I had told the truth of the matter,' &c.

You will observe this man thinks that one of the uses of a woman is to lie for her husband. That is a part of the teaching of that school of which Theodore Tilton claims to be the head. I hope he has not made Mrs. Moulton a disciple of that school. But, says Mr. Storrs, "Mr. Beecher"—this is Mr. Moulton's language, and I may as well take that without stopping to discuss it—"Mr. Beecher is a liar and a libertine." That is the spirit in which this man comes to this court to swear away the reputation of a pure woman and an upright man. There is his photograph made of himself and for you. Is the man who used such a piece of language while he pretended to be the friend of the man in respect to whom he used it—can you trust him? He tells you that Beecher trusted him and he broke faith with him. He tells you that whoever trusted him he broke faith with. He admits that he broke faith with Theodore Tilton. With whom has he kept faith? And does this man, who don't trust himself, whose wife don't trust him, whom even Tilton don't trust—is he to command your trust and confidence, and in an issue like this?

TESTIMONY OF MR. STORRS.

Now, Mr. Storrs. You have his testimony that Moulton said to him, speaking of Mr. Beecher, "Mr. Beecher is a sneak and a liar; and if he said so, damn him, I would shoot him." Shoot him! The man who said that he was the same man who went out on the 1st of January, 1871, to make two calls, one on a woman and the other on a clergyman, and carried a pistol for his protection—(I am wrong as to the date; it was the day before, Saturday)—a man who was such a coward that he needs a pistol in his pocket to walk down to the house of Theodore Tilton, in order to get from his wife a letter that shall enable him to call on Mr. Beecher—such a coward that when he comes to Mr. Beecher he wants to impress him with a sense of his valor by showing him that he has a pistol, though there was no occasion to use it—that is not the kind of man who had better talk about who he is going to shoot down. There is this which does appear, that Frank Moulton, if he told the truth, had in his heart this purpose—for this was after the breach—had in his heart at that time a spirit which would have been murderous, but his neck did not like the noose. A man who is only restrained from murder by fears of the gallows is not a man to be trusted by twelve sworn jurors. Observe, I don't believe that it was any more than idle bravado, but the man who talks about assassination is of a low moral instinct, and let no man, let no woman, let no child trust him. Above all don't trust his oath—above all don't trust his oath against his enemy. Again in the testimony of Mr. Storrs:

"Mr. Moulton bade me the compliments of the day, and explained why he sent for me, and laughed and said, 'I did not know as you would come; you a blackmailer,' and went up stairs. He said he wanted me to tell my brother that he must not sign the Plymouth Church Committee's report; he said that Mr. Beecher had confessed his adulteries to him."

An honest man would have stopped there, would not he? But he knew himself; he knew he was not an honest man, and therefore, he adds:

"And I can prove it."

Mrs. Moulton had been brought to the point—

The Court—Mr. Porter can you suspend your argument now?

Mr. Porter—May I close this sentence?

"He said he was going to drive Beecher out of Plymouth Church and out of Brooklyn."

A recess was here taken.

AFTER RECESS.

Judge Neilson was on the bench promptly at 2 o'clock, and the jury were called and answered to their names. Mr. Porter did not arrive until ten minutes later, when he came in accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Beecher. A few moments afterward Mr. Porter resumed his argument, as follows:

In another of these interviews Mr. Moulton unconsciously vilified himself in the language which he applied to an honored and venerated clergyman in describing him to a member of his own church, and who loved him as a brother, as "a liar and a sneak." "Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee"—the only commandment which the Redeemer said was accompanied with a promise—the spirit of reverence for age; it extends not merely to the parental relation, but to every other relation, and where a man like Theodore Tilton or Francis D. Moulton, in speaking of one who is honored not only at home but abroad, whom the world reverences, pretends to talk of him as they would of a street blackguard—a liar and a sneak, I am glad to intermingle these men, gentlemen, and their utterances, and you will see that you might transmute the blood of Moulton into Tilton, and it would hardly disturb the throb of the pulse; you might change the current which throbs in Tilton's heart and put it in the bosom of Moulton, it would find as black a resting-place in his heart as it has in its home in his own. These are things in which little, base, contemptible men think to deceive mankind. If Henry Ward Beecher had fallen, if it were true that that great man had disgraced his lineage and his posterity, if it were true that a man so proudly gifted of God and so much honored and loved, had, under a temporary influence fallen, of all men there are just two classes of men—men of the baser sort would rejoice, the pure in heart would sorrow; and, gentlemen, to the hearts of each of these, his counsel, would have come a feeling of sadness that they could scarcely conquer. But the Moultons and the Tiltons on a false accusation rejoice when they can find some one whose confidence has been shaken through the man who has performed holy offices for three hundred, six hundred, nine hundred, twelve hundred families in Brooklyn. These men think that a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth; that if they can double a lie or treble the lie and bring three to attest it, it will enable them to impose upon a jury. You will behold them as they come one by one. You meet them eye to eye and form your own judgment of the character of the men before, upon their testimony, you can condemn the character of another.

MRS. MOULTON INFLUENCED BY HER HUSBAND.

Even when a woman, a mother and a wife, who has just turned the border of young womanhood, tells you that she, reared in a home of gentle blood, taught to revere God—when she tells you that she, girl as she was, comparatively, calmly looking an old gray-haired man in the face, said to him, "Sir, you have lived four years"—and this in her own house, under her own roof, to an American gentleman, aside from his being a clergyman—"Sir, you have added to your original crime four years of lies and perjury. How have you the impudence to expect me to come to Plymouth Church and commune with you? I can hear you preach. Commune with you? You, an adulterer? You, a criminal? Commune with you? You, a liar and a perjurer? I cannot do it, but I will tell you what to do, though I won't. Go down to Plymouth Church and stand there and say, 'I come, polluted, covered all over with leprosy; I come with the dishonor of an adulterer; I am a liar and a perjurer. Emma Moulton said to me this afternoon, "Sir, you are a beast with whom I cannot commune." She told me in her own house if I would only come here and say to you, women, children, that the Pastor of Plymouth Church is an adulterer, though she cannot forgive me, Plymouth Church will.'" And Frank Moulton, on that memorable 1st of June, 1873, pretending now that he knew this man was a hypocrite and seducer, a liar and a libertine, said to him, "Go to your church and tell the whole truth, and Plymouth Church and all mankind will stand by you. You can stand the whole of it."

Now, gentlemen, these earmarks are marks of probability that you cannot reject. If I were to come before you lifting my right hand in the presence of Almighty God and swear to you that I left this court-room and with my friend Beach had gone to a household in the City of Brooklyn, and that there, by common consent between him and me, a young girl who rose that morning in her virgin purity was ruined, you would say either Porter is infamous or is a liar. You would not believe it; you would know it was a lie; even though I involved myself in the accusation, you would know it was false. Now, when a lady and an American of education, of culture, of character; a lady who would scorn to be rude even to a stranger, when she is made by her husband to tell you the story that she looked on this gray-haired man and talked with him of adultery as if it were her daily life; told him of perjury; a man who had never taken an oath in a court of justice in his life; talked with him of living lies and perjury. She was brought here to prove he had never alluded to this matter, but was confessing all the while his guilt. You do not need to know more about her than what she tells you. You believe, as I do, that story would never have fallen from her lips if God had not visited upon her the calamity of binding her here—I hope not beyond this life—to a man like Frank Moulton. Now, gentlemen, this is a mere episode, alluded to out of its order, but I call your attention to it to show how it is that men who meditate murder—men who speculate on the question of whether they can safely take human life because they hate an enemy—men who talk about their wives lying for them—men who talk about sexual intercourse right in the heart of the City of Brooklyn, in one of those princely mansions where you would expect culture, refinement, religion, and decency—when you get into such houses and find such teachings and such utterances you can understand how it is that woman in her weakness falls, when a man in his strength cannot stand.

MOULTON DENOUNCED.

We will see. Take this man Moulton, who wants you twelve to believe his oath; who has the effrontery to look you in the eye and say, "I ask you to believe me because I have sworn in the presence of Almighty God." Why, here is his language to Harmon O. Armory. This is the man who talks about the administration of justice, and you will see how he talks to witnesses. You can imagine how he would talk to jurors if he had them where he could. Here is a gentleman who is telling you a fact within his own knowledge. Frank Moulton undertakes to intimidate him from entering a court of justice to swear to the truth, because it is convenient for Moulton to swear to a lie. "He said he would make it hotter than hell for me or anybody that testified against him." Hotter than hell. Are those relative degrees of heat subjects of discussion in that household in Remsen street? Is there any household inhabited by any respectable family here where the women talk of sexual intercourse with clergymen; where the charge of perjury is made by the lips of womanhood; where the men talk of making it hotter than hell for any man who fulfills his duty and observes his oath, are you to expect from such quarters honesty, fairness, unbiased evidence? To return once more to Mr. Moulton. To show that he is not an unworthy consort and minion of Theodore Tilton. He said he was going to drive Mr. Beecher out of Plymouth Church and out of Brooklyn. Who is this man that undertakes to say who shall live in Brooklyn? Is it by his courtesy that you hold your positions here? Is there a man who has risen to that power and position in Brooklyn that because he happens to be Theodore Tilton, together with Moulton's aid, the benefit of his unscrupulous craft, that thinks he can order men not merely out of Plymouth Church but out of Brooklyn? No.

TILTON UNWORTHY OF BELIEF.

We know where he learned that lesson, because you heard this man volunteering to say, as he sat upon that stand, in answer to no question, at least so far as the concluding cause of it was concerned, 'you heard him say, "I threatened to drive Henry Ward Beecher out of Brooklyn, and I will." Did it occur to him [Tilton] that it needed each one of those twelve to help him in that? He thought that with the assistance of one of the ablest advocates this country has ever produced, and with the aid of Frank Moulton as a witness, and Emma Moulton as a witness, it depended upon his mercy who should be driven from Brooklyn. He forgot that it needed more than a tripartite covenant to do that; that it would not be executed except by each one of you twelve, sworn before God. That is what is needful. But no man should be worthy of belief who, in the witness' stand undertakes as a volunteer to defy the altar of justice itself, to defy the ever-living God in whose name he is giving evidence—"I threatened to drive Henry Ward Beecher, out of Brooklyn, and I will." Here is one of those passages which illustrate the spirit that was constantly breaking out from Theodore Tilton without regard to the sanctities of this tribunal, even when he stood upon the witness stand. Mr. Tilton stated that Mr. Beecher—this is the testimony of Charles Storrs—that Mr. Beecher said he humbled himself before him as he did before his God, "and he shall." Mr. Moulton returned and said he "What have you been saying?" "O," said Tilton, "nothing, not much of anything, but I said that Mr. Beecher said that he humbled himself before me as he did before God, *and he shall.*"

FRANKLIN WOODRUFF CORRUPTED.

Nay, more, gentlemen; to show you how the evil man corrupts other men, take Franklin Woodruff, a man who will have occasion to mourn as long as he lives the fatal mistake he has made, in his life and his fortunes—a man meaning well, hurried along, carried by Tilton's craft and force of will, and plausibility of manner of Moulton—until we find Mr. Woodruff, not an original party to the conspiracy, with no personal animosity toward Mr. Beecher, but poisoned, unconscious of the work that the virus was making in him.

"Q.—Did Mr. Woodruff say to you, 'I will show you a letter, which, if published or shown generally, would drive him out of Brooklyn?' A.—He did.

Q.—Do you recollect Mr. Woodruff, at such an interview, saying to you, 'Is it best for us to drive Mr. Beecher out of Brooklyn, or not?'"

Even Franklin Woodruff is made so far to forget the decencies of respectability that he puts it, as a cool question, to one of the clearest-headed and ablest of the splendid band of New-York merchants, that have given it so much of her prosperity, to whom we are to look in the future for so much of the growing strength and glory of the country, and a man of unimpeached honor, clear intelligence, a friend of Henry Ward Beecher, a man true and noble in every relation of life, inheriting a princely fortune, and earning one, showing his generosity, his manhood, his fidelity, in all relations that he is trustworthy, and can be trusted in all special instances—Franklin Woodruff is brought to say to such a man, "Is it best or not for us to drive Henry Ward Beecher out of Brooklyn?" Has it ever occurred to you, gentlemen, during the progress of this trial, that you are here to decide that matter? I see among your number gray-haired, honored citizens. I see men of strength of character; but I ask you is there one of you who can rally around himself such a following of friends as are always ready to come to the rescue of Henry Ward Beecher from false accusation? Is it not fortunate, gentlemen that, instead of striking at him, he struck at me or at you? The very egotism of the man betrayed him. He struck at one, who, if he would not defend himself, would be defended by others, because they knew him. But it is a dangerous lesson to teach to the criminal classes, no matter how high or how low, that, by any conspiracy for the purpose of defamation and accusation, any man can be struck down as guilty when he is innocent. And yet this same man, Franklin Woodruff, would have you believe against the oath of Benjamin F. Tracy, that he understood the charge to be adultery, at as early a period as when he had the interview with Tracy, with Moulton, with Tilton—yea, even as late as this, and in the same conversation in which he showed his malignity, an mosity, and his purpose and will to drive Mr. Beecher from Brooklyn. Southwick answered, to the direct question, that Mr. Beecher was not charged with adultery. Do you believe John C. Southwick? or do you believe Francis D. Moulton? Again, I have been alluding to the animus of Moulton. Moulton is not the plaintiff.

THE CHARACTER OF TILTON.

I come back to Theodore Tilton. In regard to him there is no concealment, no disguise. I have made many notes that I have been compelled to discard, first, because when I came to look at them, they were too cold to express the strength of my own convictions; second, because if I were to go over these notes I should protract my argument until your patience was wearied and my strength exhausted.

But occasionally there is a passage which I must read, and must trouble you with. Here are some extracts in regard to Theodore Tilton that enable you to see the character of the man. He spoke about Mr. Beecher. Bring some of these together; for though he intended merely to give you his idea, it was involuntarily giving you the means of judging of Theodore Tilton.

"I always regarded him as a big boy."

Speaking of his earlier recollections:

"I was very little more than a boy myself."

Then came the question by my friend, Mr. Evarts, if "he did not think he had the free, frank, ingenuous spirit of a boy!" Tilton saw the point and said no.

"You do not mean that he was a disingenuous man?"

He was a crafty man.

You mean to describe a crafty man by representing him as a big boy?

Tilton did not quite like the question in that form and answered,

"Yes; the craftiest people I have ever known have been boys—news-boys for instance."

Now, he meant you to understand that he thought at that time Henry Ward Beecher was a crafty, designing, dishonest man, and almost in the next sentence he came back to it.

"I loved him next to my own father."

And then, after two or three pages:

"In those early years Mr. Beecher was my man of all men."

Now, this lie that was thrown in by way of parenthesis in this testimony was because he saw an opportunity to make a hit at Mr. Evarts. There was a cross-examining counsel, and the question gave him an opportunity to give a thrust at Mr. Beecher, and he thrust it in. It was a lie; he afterward in effect admitted that it was a lie. It was merely to serve the purpose of gaining an apparent advantage over the counsel who was examining him; and there was no stage of his examination in which he was not equally ready, whenever the opportunity occurred, to thrust a dagger into Mr. Beecher under cover of an answer to a question put by his counsel. We have another little touch illustrative of the character of the man, in the account he gives of the Church missionary discussion in Plymouth Church of 1859. He would have you understand that he had obtained a great victory at that early age over the main orator in America. He suppressed the little circumstance that the Church went with Mr. Beecher unanimously, but the newspapers went with him, and the newspapers that went with him were the newspapers in which he wrote. But Mr. Evarts asks him:

"On the whole, Mr. Tilton, you felt that, at any rate intellectually, you had the advantage in the discussion?"

He answers:

"If I should say I overmatched him in that struggle it would be immodest; if I should say I had not I should lie."

It was a serious dilemma for Theodore—who never lies and never boasts. In the True Story there is a little clause of some significance. By the way, there is a great trouble about this man's nomenclature. The "True Story," he says, was a *lie*. He doesn't really understand how it got that name, forgetting the fact that he himself at an earlier period of the examination had called it the true story. That was before Redpath's notes were resurrected; that was when he supposed it had gone to the ashes and could never be reproduced. But when the True Story reappeared it was not a true story at all; it was a horse of entirely another color. In that he says:

"During the Summer and Fall of the year 1870 I spoke of the case to a few friends, exhibiting more anger than charity toward Mr. Beecher; though to Mr. Bowen, whose two papers I was then eoning, I was silent, unwilling to add any fuel to his indignation against a man whom he seemed preparing to destroy."

What? Call to the stand a man whom you swear to have been a conspirator against Mr. Beecher years and years ago, and in whose presence you chose to be silent, lest it should add fuel to his flame and should burn and destroy Henry Ward Beecher. Again,

"There came from Washington the story, traceable I know not to whom, that Mr. Beecher preached every Sunday to a dozen of his mistresses."

Now, I can tell Theodore where that story came from, and I can tell on the authority of Frank Moulton; for Frank swears that before the breach of 1870 Theodore Tilton personally told him that story that Henry Ward Beecher preached to a dozen of his mistresses, or to several of his mistresses, in Plymouth Church. And I asked Mr. Moulton whether he believed it. That was a question he was not quite prepared to answer; he took time for deliberation; but he came to a conclusion and said, "I did not; I could not." Well, that shows you two things. First, it shows that this man, pretending to be the friend of Henry Ward Beecher, pretending to be covering him and shielding him from the calumnies of Bowen, was himself to his most intimate friend asserting a lie so absurd and palpable that Mr. Moulton himself is compelled to admit that he believed Theodore Tilton lied. And that judgment which he formed of him then I think you will confirm now. Again, if he had made the proposed resignation, (that is, on the 31st of May, 1873,) Moulton swears that Tilton said he would shoot him on the street. Tilton swears that he so told Moulton Mr. Evarts asks Mr. Tilton:

"Did you mean what you said?

I did.

If Mr. Beecher had signed that paper, would you have shot him in the street?

I presume I would."

And bear in mind that the occasion of that resignation was this: That Theodore Tilton threatened to publish a card, which was shown to Mr. Beecher, containing what purported to be an extract from his apology, that he purposed in that way to destroy his reputation as a man not fit to be in the pulpit, and Henry Ward Beecher, under those circumstances, said: "If that card is published, Frank Moulton, there is my answer to it. I resign the pastorate of Plymouth Church. I have sought as long as I could to avoid this issue; I have adopted, acquiesced in all your plans and devices, but all have come to naught. This war has got to be fought through right here. I know what the effect will be in Plymouth Church. There will be three parties there; the wedges which will be driven in will split that fabric asunder; that church will be destroyed. But, nay, it shall not be destroyed. I will resign my pastorate of Plymouth Church, and then I will fight alone. You know how I have loved that church; you know what I have done in order to avoid that issue; you know it was not a pleasant thing to go home to my wife and tell her that I was charged with adultery; tell her that I was charged with making improper overtures to Mrs. Tilton. You know it was not a pleasant thing to go before the members of Plymouth Church and say—"I am charged—falsely, indeed—by a respectable woman of my congregation with having committed this act of adultery. But while I have acted upon your counsels and those of your wife, for the purpose of averting such an issue, I say that there is no trust to be put in Theodore Tilton. I will save my church—I will stand alone and will fight these charges and confound them." This very man who says he was threatening to publish a card in which to blast the character of Mr. Beecher, says "if he publishes that resignation I will assassinate him," and he has the impudence to stand in the presence of the Chief Justice of this tribunal, with his lips from the Book of God, in the presence of twelve honest and sworn jurors, and say that if Henry Ward Beecher had signed a paper which it was his perfect right to do, "I would assassinate him. "Is it on the oath of an assassin that you would destroy this man's character, and is he who swears that nothing saved him from executing his threat except the fact that Mr. Beecher did not publish the resignation—is he at liberty to say I am any the less an assassin because I am not in fact, though I was in intent. Nay, more, go back to an earlier period. On the night—on the morning—on the afternoon of the 26th of December, 1870, after the pretended pledge he had given to his wife never to injure Mr. Beecher, while, as he pretends, he was still prosperous, still in a leading position in connection with two of the prominent papers of the country, in the receipt of $15,000 a year, and, as he pretends, without the slightest reason to suppose that he was to be removed from that position. He writes to gratify a man whom he had denounced before as a treacherous conspirator, he writes at the request of that enemy of Henry Ward Beecher, a letter, calling upon him, for reasons which you explicitly understand, to quit—to leave Plymouth Church and the City of Brooklyn, Mr. Tilton, what did you mean by that? The answer is, I meant to stab him to the heart. Of course, he did not mean a literal assassination, but there was a fiendish malice which, without further provocation on the part of Mr. Beecher, without anything to excuse it, led him, as he himself avows, to entertain a fiendish malice which should lead him, for the gratification of Henry C. Bowen, to strike a death-blow at one of the foremost men of the age.

ANOTHER FALSE STATEMENT.

I give him the benefit of another statement. It is contradicted and it is false, but he is not at liberty to allege it. In his account of the interview of the 30th of December, 1870, he says he used to Mr. Beecher this language:

"I have spared your life when I had the power to destroy it; I spare it now for Elizabeth's sake."

It is false, but it is Tilton. He said nothing of that kind to Henry Ward Beecher, but it comes out of his heart now, and it was in his heart then. He meditated murder. When he swears that that idea was in his mind it is not for him to glorify himself and his magnanimity, to get rid of the fact that he deliberately meditated the life of an unarmed clergyman, and without having made an accusation. If you want to see what a perfect shame the man is you need only look at his letter to that man of straw, "A Complaining Friend," which was not written for publication, but it has been unearthed in the course of this investigation.

Mr. Shearman—A friend at the West.

Mr. Porter—Yes, a friend at the West. There he talks in his usual self-glorifying and swaggering strain.

"If you think I don't burn to defend my wife and little ones, you know not the fiery spirit that is within me."

He expressed his profound admiration of his own magnanimity in keeping his wife's innocence of adultery—and that is all there is of it—a secret in his own breast, lest his "fiery spirit should shoot forth," in his own language, "like a thunder-bolt through other hearts." This magnanimous man would vindicate his wife's innocence, but he was afraid that if he did it would wound the feelings of Mrs. Beecher and his friend, Henry C. Bowen; that miserable false pretense is deliberately penned by him and laid away in Frank Moulton's tin box, to be produced hereafter as evidence of Theodore Tilton's magnanimity. It proves more, and I shall have occasion to refer to that letter presently. Among the multitude of those things I have noted from time to time during the progress of the trial, there is one that I will detain you with for a moment, because it is so illustrative of Moulton's opinion of him. That he thought Tilton was slippery and unreliable is apparent from his own statement, which will be found in Exhibit No. 81, I think.

"I want to have Tilton in writing on the subject, I want him to commit himself on the subject."

Why? Did Frank Moulton know him so well he could not trust him? Nobody could trust him. Moulton would not. The difficulty was nobody would trust him anywhere, no more when he was in writing than when he was not. He signed the tripartite covenant and he broke it, he gave a pledge to his wife and he broke it, he gave pledge after pledge to Mr. Beecher and broke them all, he was beautifully engaged making and breaking pledges through this whole period of five years.

THE LETTER TO A FRIEND IN THE WEST.

But, gentlemen, I have got to pass on. I must call your attention a little more particularly to that letter of a friend in the West at page 157. I attach very little importance to any of Theodore Tilton's writings intended for dress parade—those that were to be put in the newspapers. He says he lied in them all, and I have no doubt he did. But I attach, and I have a right to do so, the greatest importance to these writings which are not made for the public, but were laid away as records of the truth in his own vault, and which he refused to produce—of which he refused the benefit either to his wife or his friend. Here is a letter bearing date Dec. 31, 1872, beginning, of course, as usual, with a sham:

"MY DEAR FRIEND: I owe you a long letter."

Who was it? I don't remember. Was it anybody? I could not remember. Frank Moulton—who was this complaining friend? I don't remember. Well, whoever he was he had a name hadn't he? What occasion was there that he would not give it to the public—that he was concealing his name. It was a sham. It was a thing used like these papers that were got from time to time on one pretense or another from Mr. Beecher, to be used in the future for the purpose of the conspiracy. But the man is so addicted to lying and deception that he lies even when he is alone, in his own private study, in his own books and papers.

"I am unwell, and a prisoner in the house—"

This the 31st of December, 1872, and you know that happened to be a very active time with him; for a man who was a prisoner, and in bed within his house, he was very busy in the streets of Brooklyn:

"I am unwell and a prisoner in the house, leaning back in leather-cushioned idleness, and writing on my chair-board before the fire. Perhaps you wonder that I have a fire, or anything but a hearthstone broken and crumbled, since the world has been told that my household is in ruins. And yet it is more like your last letter—brimful of love and wit, and sparkling like a fountain in Midwinter."

He was writing this for Henry Ward Beecher. That letter, brimful of wit, who wrote it?

"Nevertheless you are right. I am in trouble, and I barely see a path out of it.

It is just two years ago to-day—this very day, the last of the year—that Mr. Bowen lifted his hammer and with an unjust blow struck asunder my two contracts—one with the *Independent* and the other with the Brooklyn *Union*. The public think I suspects that this act of his turned on his fear to meet the consequences of horrible charges which he made against Henry Ward Beecher. I have kept quiet on the subject for two years through an unwillingness to harm others even for the sake of righting myself before the public. But, having trusted to him for my vindication, I find that time has only thickened my difficulties until these now buffet me like a storm.

You knew that Bowen long ago paid to me the assessed pecuniary damages which grew out of the breaking of his contracts, and gave me a written vindication of my course, and something like an apology for his. This sentiment, so far as I am concerned, is final.

But Bowen's assassinating dagger drawn against Beecher has proved as unable as Macbeth's to "trammel up the consequence," &c.

I see the letter is too long to read, and I will advert only to some of its contents. In that letter, not written as a lie for the public, but as a written confession, in the secret archives of Moulton and Tilton, he denounces Bowen and Woodhull as the traducers of Mr. Beecher and the successive authors of the horrible charges against him. It is there that he declares, as if he were the first discoverer of the fact, that "the tongue is a wild beast which no man can tame." He denounces the Woodhull libel (I use his language) as "an unholy business;" denies that he had a conspirator's hand in it. He says: "I am as innocent of it as of the Nathan murder." He says: "It is hinted that the libelous article was actually written by me," then pleads an alibi on the day of its publication, and adds, "I did not know of its existence till a week after it had convulsed my own City and country." But he is not quite content to leave his defense on the alibi. He remembered, perhaps, that on the 4th of November, 1872, on leaving Concord, N. H., in the presence of Edward Wright, the cashier of A. T. Stewart & Co., he stated that he had seen the Woodhull & Claflin publication, and feared the effect on his wife's health. He remembered, too, when he read this letter of the 31st of December, 1872, that not only did Mrs. Woodhull quote him and Moulton as among her informants, but that he himself had repeatedly urged her to publish the scandal that Summer and Fall. It did not then occur to him that he might get Stephen Pearl Andrews to come to his release by swearing that he put some finishing touches on it after he went to New-Hampshire; so, quitting this alibi, he proceeds in this letter to hedge, and patches the story of the Pantarch by saying that in the Spring of 1871, Mrs. Woodhull poured into his ears (I use the language of the letter) almost the same identical tale which she related afterward. This is just what our witnesses say—that she poured it into Tilton's ears and theirs. Tilton says in this letter, "I was toiling like Hercules to keep this scandal from the public." Well, gentlemen, has not the evidence shown where it was that Hercules Tilton toiled? It was in that "saloon of Mme. Roland," and in her bed-chamber, where Lucy Ann Giles had noted the proportions of the youthful Hercules in his stockings, putting the shoes from off his feet because the weather was warm.

TILTON RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WOODHULL SCANDAL.

Like Hercules, he accomplished the task he undertook to do. In due time the Woodhull scandal appeared as he intended it should. It appeared, too, very properly, on a day when Tilton could prove an alibi in Concord, the capital of one of the States of this Union, within twelve hours by rail and within ten minutes by telegraph of the City of New-York, a City of newspapers—a City of telegraph poles. Theodore Tilton would have you believe after that Woodhull scandal was published and was telegraphed all over this country and abroad, Theodore Tilton, the subject of the scandal, remained in profound ignorance of it for an entire week. Do you believe it? When Mrs. Woodhull libeled his wife, the agreeable remedy Tilton found was to make love to Mrs. Woodhull. But "the course of true love never did run smooth." This woman, so innocent, so pure, this "angel of light," while she was pouring into his ears those beastly accusations against his wife, suddenly becomes an angel of darkness when she begins to deal in like manner with other men's wives with whom Theodore had peculiar relations. Until the "Tit for Tat" article is threatened, Theodore shows no disgust with the "angel of light," and then he would have you believe that he never more entered her presence. He proceeds to say:

"Nor was it until after I had known her for a number of months, and when I discovered her purpose to libel a noble representative women of the suffrage movement, that I suddenly opened my eyes to her real tendency to mischief; and then it was that I indignantly renounced her acquaintance, and have never seen her since."

The charge against his own wife brought him to "Vicky's" saloon in his stocking feet; but the charges against his other female friends wounded his delicacy; he left her with burning indignation, and went to Concord, N. H. And then, to his utter consternation, she publishes, not the "Tit for Tat" article, which he didn't want her to publish, but the libel on his own wife, which he did—the same identical tale—to use his own language, which she had poured into his ears that Spring, and which he had been toiling like Hercules to prevent. Now, what was this unhappy man to do? He had been carefully considering this question from the 5th of November, when he came back from Concord, to the 31st of December, the date of this letter. He was in a very delicate position. Mrs. Woodhull was a lady; of course he couldn't contradict a lady, especially a lady who, in the libel on his wife, cited him as authority for the accusation. That might endanger himself; that might endanger the other female friends, who might be hurt if the "Tit for Tat" article should be published. He was at his wits' end, and he proceeds to explain in this letter the extreme delicacy of his position. His wife innocent, Mrs. Woodhull a libeler, having tendencies to mischief, which had led him scornfully to repudiate her. What to do in this emergency, which was now clouding his life, he had not yet deciphered:

"What I could do would be to take from my writing desk and publish to-morrow morning the prepared narrative and vindication, which, with facts and documents, my legal advisers pronounce complete."

That is what he "could do." Why didn't he do it; That was the "true story." But what had this man to do with counsel and advisers? He had one attorney, Moulton, [a few hisses were checked by the officers], and Moulton had got his money. Who is the other? He was on that stand, and dared not say Tracy was the other. Benjamin F. Tracy never touched you [turning to Mr. Tilton] as a client. He has sworn it, and you dared not deny it, and must not assert it now. No; if he had counsel then it was the counsel who thought it well to publish his wife's letters; but I don't believe that at that stage of the case even Judge Morris was brought into the case. The counselors and advisers, I have no doubt, were Francis D. Moulton and the man who wrote his statements for him. I don't know at what stage of the matter Mr. Butler came in, but down to this period I don't find any counsel, any attorney, any adviser, except Francis D. Moulton, as between him and Theodore Tilton.

"This [he says] would explain and clarify everything"—

That is, the "true story" article.

—"both great and small, including the Woodhull episode, which is but a minor part of the whole case; but if I publish it"—

Now mark! There is something that prevents him from publishing it. If he publishes it it will vindicate the honor of his wife; if he publishes it, it will brand an atrocious and unholy libel; if he publishes it it will vindicate those children whom the fiery spirit within him was burning to defend; if he publishes it it will vindicate the Pastor of Plymouth Church from the charges brought against him by these people. But there is something that prevents. What is it?

"If I publish it I must not only violate a kind of honorable obligation to be silent which I had voluntarily imposed upon myself, but I must put my old friend Bowen to a serious risk of being smitten dead by Beecher's hand."

Theodore Tilton's wife is innocent, his children are legitimate, but he permits her purity to be questioned, and their legitimacy to be questioned, because of his tenderness to Henry C. Bowen, and he says if the world knew the truth—not that it would blast Henry Ward Beecher, but that it would enable Henry Ward Beecher to blast Henry C. Bowen. Here we have it: The wife pure, loyal, unstained with dishonor, her vindication prepared, complete, within three feet of the chair where he was writing; the charge false; needing nothing but simple denial; he has made the denial: the truth is that she is innocent, he is through with Woodhull, he has used her and needs her no more, he has no other wife to libel and destroy, but there are two things. One is that he has a private compact which he has made with himself—observe, not with his wife but with himself—that though his wife was publicly accused, and on his authority by name, he would leave her undefended before the public. Why? Not because he loved her less, but because he loved Henry C. Bowen more. If the truth were known, it would acquit Beecher as well as his wife. Well, there was the rub. Well, why should it not? He tells us, "If the truth is known it would kill my old friend Bowen; it would expose him to be smitten dead by Beecher's hand; Plymouth Church would hunt him as a rat." So, we have in Tilton's own hand, over his own signature a deliberate written statement, which he admits in the postscript he had read to his wife, pronouncing the charge of Mrs. Woodhull of adultery between Mr. Beecher and his wife a libel and a lie, declaring that he had prepared a deposition in his writing-desk, his own vindication of her purity and her honor; that his only reasons for not publishing it were, first, that he had rather not on his own account; second, that if the truth were known and Mr. Beecher exonerated it would enable him to ruin Bowen.

TILTON'S PROPOSED REPORT.

Gentlemen, I pass now to another recorded declaration. I refer now to the short report which appears at page 131 of the first volume of the evidence. After Mr. Beecher's return from Peekskill on the 13th of July, 1874—after Tilton's impudent message by Redpath, sent on Sunday, the 12th of July, that the charge against Mr. Beecher was changed to one of adultery, a charge which Redpath swears he did not believe when Theodore Tilton made it, nor at any time since—after this, as Moulton and Tilton both admit, this pretended cuckold, who comes into court flourishing a pair of antlers that don't belong to him and asking you to tip them with gold—this cuckold sends by the hand of Moulton to Henry Ward Beecher a short report such as he wished the committee of Plymouth Church to sign. This report, unlike the long report, has been introduced in evidence by him—and to you, written by him as a declaration of the truth, written by him shortly before the 13th of July, I think on the 8th or 9th of July, and submitted by him to Henry Ward Beecher on the Tuesday following the Sunday of which, for the first time, he sent the message that the charge which had hitherto been one of improper solicitations, was now to be changed to one of adultery—

"The committee appointed to inquire into the offense and apology by Mr. Beecher alluded to in Mr. Tilton's letter to Dr. Bacon, respectfully report that after examination they find that an offense of a grave character was committed by Mr. Beecher against *M

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 24.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$30,000 D.of C. 3-65s. 74¼ | 3700 Pacific Mail..... 35¾
70,000 do..... 74½ | 1900 do..... c. 35¾
500 Western Union... 76 | 500 do..... c. 35¾
1300 do..... s3. 76⅝ | 1000 do..... 35⅞
1900 do..... 76¾ | 400 do..... b3. 36
300 do..... 76⅝ | 1000 do..... 36⅛
2900 do..... s3. 76¾ | 200 do..... c. 36⅜
800 do..... 3. 76⅝ | 100 do..... 36
100 do..... b3. 76⅝ | 2.30 do..... 35⅞
900 do..... 76⅝ | 500 do..... 35⅝
400 St. Paul..... 32½ | 200 North-western... 37⅝
100 St. Paul Pref..s3 54⅞ | 500 do..... 37½
800 Toledo & Wab.... 8½ | 500 do..... 37⅝
800 do..... 8¾ | 1000 do..... 37½
1000 Erie Railway.... 21½ | 100 do..... 37⅝
2200 do..... 21⅝ | 500 do..... 37¾
800 do..... 21¾ | 500 do..... 37⅝
1000 do..... 21⅞ | 1000 do..... 37¾
3.000 L.Shore div.bs. 101½ | 10 Chic. & R. I...b.c. 102½
1.000 Ohio & Miss. 24. 77½ | 3300 L. S. & M. So.b.c. 65¾
1.000 C.,C.,C.&I. 97⅞ | 100 do..... s3. 65¾
14.000 Har. 1st 7s, C. 109¾ | 500 do..... 65⅝
1.000 Pac.Ro of Mo. 1st 95 | 1500 do..... s3. 65¾
12.000 Chic. & N. W. | 600 do..... 65⅝
C. G. & Is.b.c. 86 | 1000 do..... s3. 65⅝
2.000 Chic. & N. W. | 600 do..... 65⅝
1st.....b.c. 89¾ | 1400 do..... 65⅝
8.000 P.Ft.W.&C.2d.108 | 1600 do..... 65⅝
7.000 C. & P. C. & S.F.105¾ | 1000 do..... 65⅝
2,000 Tol., Peoria & | 2500 do..... 65⅝
W. Ist, W. D.. 53 | 4500 do..... s3. 65⅝
3.000 Gt. West'n 2d. 97 | 1500 do..... s3. 64⅞
3.000 Chi. Ist. 93¾ | 600 do..... 64⅞
7 Fourth Nat. Bk.. 100¼ | 200 do..... c. 65⅛
43 do..... 100½ | 300 do..... 65⅜
1000 do.....c. 194 | 200 Ohio & Miss..... 22
1000 do..... 193⅞ | 500 do..... 21⅞
1500 do..... 194 | 500 do..... 21¾
1500 do..... 193½ | 200 do..... 22
600 do..... 193⅛ | 100 do..... 22⅛
800 do.....c. 20 | 100 do..... 22¼
800 do..... 20⅜ | 500 Lake Shore..... 65⅝
1900 do..... 20¼ | 1100 do..... 65½
2000 do.....c. 20¼ | 500 do..... 65⅜
800 do..... 20⅜ | 100 do..... 65⅝
1000 do..... 20⅝ | 1500 do..... 65⅝
1000 do..... 20⅝ | 100 do.....c. 65½
1000 do..... 20⅝ | 1400 do..... 65⅜
1000 do..... 20⅝ | 1700 do..... 65⅞
1400 do..... 20⅝ | 2600 do..... 66
100 do..... 20⅝ | 3300 do.....s3. 66
1000 do.....c. 20½ | 200 do..... 66
500 do..... 20⅝ | 100 do.....c. 66¼
200 do.....b3. 20⅜ | 100 do.....b3. 66⅜
2500 do..... 20⅝ | 100 do..... 66
100 do.....c. 20⅝ | 500 do.....s3. 65⅞
1000 do..... 20⅝ | 2000 do..... 65¾
1000 do..... 20⅝ | 2000 do..... 65¾
1000 do..... 20⅝ | 1000 do..... 65¾
1000 do..... 20⅝ | 1700 do..... 65⅞
600 do..... 20⅝ | 600 do..... 66
100 do.....c. 20½ | 200 do..... 66
600 do..... 20⅝ | 100 do..... 66¼
200 do.....b3. 20⅜ | 100 do..... 66⅜
1000 do..... 20⅜ | 20 do..... c.118
1000 do..... 20½ | 100 Han. & St. Jo.b.c. 20⅞
500 do..... 20½ | 100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.b.c. 28
500 do..... 20⅝ | 1150 Ohio & Miss.b.c. 22
800 do.....c. 20⅝ | 100 do..... 21⅞
800 do..... 20¾ | 100 do..... 21¾
1000 do.....s3. 20⅝ | 500 do..... 21¾
2900 do..... 20⅜ | 100 do.....s10. 21⅞
1000 do.....c. 20¾ | 2000 do..... 21⅞
1000 do..... 20⅝ | 100 Consolidation C... 43
500 do.....b3. 19⅞ | 200 do.....s3. 44
1100 do..... 20 | 200 West. Un. Tel.b.c. 76⅜
500 do..... 20⅛ | do..... 76¼
700 do.....c. 20⅜ | do..... 76¼
700 do..... 20¼ | do..... 76¼
700 do..... 20⅜ | do..... 76⅜
500 do.....c. 20⅝ | do..... 76⅜
500 do..... 20¼ | do..... 76⅜
200 do..... 20¼ | do..... 76⅜
100 do..... 20⅜ | do..... 76⅜
600 do..... 20⅜ | do..... 76⅜
1000 do..... 20⅜ | do..... 76⅜
1000 do..... 20⅜ | do..... 76⅜
1000

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JANE SHORE—BLACK-EYED SUSAN—Miss Clara Morris, Miss Ida Vernon, Mr. George Rignold, Mr. George Clark.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE LADY OF LYONS—Mr. J. H. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas, Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA, (Opera Bouffe,)—Mlle. Minelli, Mlle. Geoffroy, M. De Quercy.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—TWELVE TEMPTATIONS—Miss H. Irving, Miss Andrews, Mr. Francis Foster.

BOWERY THEATRE.—WANDERING BOYS OF SWITZERLAND, &c.—Donald McKay and Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

ROBINSON HALL.—GIROFLE GIROFLA—(English Opera Bouffe.)

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Paintings. Day and Evening.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

Gov. TILDEN appears to be intent on trying the experiment of transferring the responsibility of governing the State to Commissions. The Albany *Evening Journal* enumerates some of these Commissions, and the list shows that an expenditure of over a million and a half has already been charged upon the State by the new powers called into exercise by the Governor. Certainly this is rather costly reform. And what is to come of it all? Not much progress has yet been made even with that wonderful canal reform. The Governor is said to have a shrewd eye on the next election; but the people look for deeds, not words, and when they come to inquire what substantial good Gov. TILDEN has effected, we fear they will not be able to find any. At present it is all cry and little wool.

In another column will be found a list of the bills relating to the City of New-York which have been passed and signed during the late legislative session. Appended to that is a list of bills relating to the City which have been passed by both houses, but are not yet signed by the Governor. Of these latter, there are at least half a dozen which the Governor ought to veto. The act creating two new Police Justices is one of them, and the bills legalizing the *New-Yorker Journal* advertising claim and the Brady pavement claim are two others. The last two are samples of the measures under which judicial powers are usurped by the legislative body, and which Gov. DIX consistently vetoed. The amended Constitution provides that "no bill shall become a law after the final adjournment of the Legislature, unless approved by the Governor within thirty days after such adjournment." The inaction of the Executive in regard to these bills will therefore serve the public interests just as effectively as his expressed disapproval. He certainly cannot afford to take the responsibility of permitting them to become law.

At a time of year when the parks ought to be under vigorous and undivided management, there are rumors of new attempts to place these "lungs" of a great City in the hands of real estate speculators. In these efforts Commissioner MARTIN appears to be taking an active part. His aim seems to be to get the parks entirely into his own hands, and to weary out and disgust the two Commissioners who are opposed to the scheme. Thus the public property continually has to be fought for against the horde who hunger for it. Col. STEBBINS and Mr. WILLIAMSON must stand firm—it is their first duty to the community; and however disagreeable it may be to perform it, it ought not to be shirked. The Tammany Party once got the parks into its hands, and a nice nest of jobbery was the immediate result. Mr. MARTIN is now the leader in a resolute movement to make the parks a mere political instrument in the hands of Tammany, and, should he succeed, we may soon expect to see the ruin of Central Park accomplished.

It is curious to watch the new phase which the affairs of the unfortunate Erie Railway are taking. Reports are now being spread to the effect that Mr. JEWETT and his fellow-Directors have "sold out to the enemy." And these come from the quarters which have generally resented all criticisms of the present Board of Directors. We have never had much to say in favor of that board, but there is no reason to doubt that it has done the best it could for the road under its charge. The only difficulty has been that it has had a hopeless task before it, and Mr. JEWETT'S chief offense now appears to be that he has told the truth—and not even *all* the truth, or he would probably have confessed that the road is in a bankrupt state. All the stock-jobbing operations, on one side or the other, cannot save it from passing into the hands of a Receiver. The exposures of two years ago clearly foreshadowed that result; and now, because Mr. JEWETT is unable to certify that the road is in a sound condition, he has laid himself open to those attacks which everybody who has tried to place the true facts of the case before the public has had to incur. It is much to be hoped, for the sake of this State, that the road may yet be placed on a good working basis, but this cannot be done by gambling operations in Wall street.

The "war scare" in Europe has been genuine enough to draw from the British Government "representations to Germany respecting the relations between that power and France." Mr. DISRAELI was only able to say that these representations had been intended "to correct misconceptions and to insure peace," and that they had elicited "a satisfactory reply." One obvious inference to be drawn from this statement is that the Conservative Cabinet is not disposed to hold so severely aloof from the great questions agitating Europe, as its predecessors did. Between the "meddle and muddle" foreign policy of Earl RUSSELL and the policy of studious isolation favored by Earl GRANVILLE, recent Liberal Administrations have certainly not helped to increase the respect felt for Great Britain throughout Europe. Lord DERBY is not exactly the type of foreign Minister to play over again the rôle of PALMERSTON, even if that were possible under the altered condition of the Continent. But he is the man to let foreign nations understand that he means what he says, and that England is not at all prepared to be left out of the reckoning in any proposed redistribution of power and territory in Europe.

There is every prospect that the convention which meets to-morrow at Lancaster will be unanimous in its expression of opinion on the only national question which even its opponents think can divide the Republican Party. The determination is evidently hearty and firm to make a "square fight" in Pennsylvania this year, and to do everything that can be done to prepare for the Presidential canvass next year, to which the present one is necessarily largely a prelude. The factious spirit which, in times past, has done much to discourage and divide Republicans in that State, appears to be put to rest, and the sentiment of Republicanism, pure and simple, to be well aroused. Even Mr. CAMERON, who has enjoyed a great deal of political influence in the past, and who has been sometimes credited with more than he has actually possessed, is reported to be powerless to distract or divert the party, even if he desired to do so. We look for a good account from the Keystone State.

THE DEMOCRATIC RECORD AT ALBANY.

Before the Legislature of 1875 passes out of public memory, some little attention ought to be paid to the contrast it afforded between the kind of laws most favored by the political parties who held control of the Senate and Assembly respectively. This is all the more necessary, inasmuch as the party organs of the Democracy are already trying to befog this issue by laying on the Senate the blame of obstructing good legislation. A comparison of this character can only be made by going into the details of minor laws, for the Legislature has adjourned without leaving on the statute-book more than half a dozen bills by which it will be remembered. A few of the general laws called for by the amended Constitution have been passed; others have been left, like the "constitutional mandate" of 1846, about which we have heard so much of late, to the future. A series of three laws intended to secure new remedies against official peculation, and to provide the general body of tax-payers with the means of recovering stolen public money, will probably rank among the most remarkable results of the session. In these, as in their canal legislation and other matters of less import, the "responsible majority" simply yielded to outside influences with which they had little sympathy, but which they did not possess courage enough to resist. The Democrats in the Assembly have left no room for doubt that they would, if they dared, have defeated every attempt to bring either canal thieves or municipal plunderers to justice.

The bills on which the majority in the House had set their hearts were, fortunately, with few exceptions, defeated. The bold attempt to overturn the existing Government of New-York by means of the Costigan bill revealed the reckless and unprincipled character of Democratic policy as clearly as it did the internal dissensions which have rendered the party in the late Legislature all but impotent for mischief. The defeat of the Costigan bill in the Senate saved the Governor from being brought into direct conflict with the demands of the men to whom he owed his election, and saved our citizens also from the risk of depending on an Executive veto for an answer to the question of whether Tammany and the corner groggeries were, once more, to have absolute disposal of the revenues and the patronage of New-York.

On a great many other occasions the Senate has acted as a bulwark against the partisan jobbery with which the Democrats have threatened this and other communities of the State. In regard to this City alone, there is a long list of jobs—not very remarkable when looked at individually, but making a formidable show collectively—which would, in all likelihood, have become law but for the interposition of the Senate. Without incurring a great deal of odium—for the public are proverbially careless about such details—the Senate could have permitted the debt of this City to be increased several millions of dollars, without any valid apology on the score of public interest or legal obligation. We shall give the detailed proofs of that assertion one of these days. Meanwhile the fact ought to be remembered, as a proof that there is something to be gained by placing one political party as an absolute check upon another. Nominally in opposition, really possessing a substantial share of power, the Republicans in the Legislature of 1875 have been able to perform services to the State which ought to be none the less prized because they have been in the direction of averting bad legislation, rather than in that of achieving some positive good.

The people of this City owe more than they will be ever likely to realize to the watchfulness and energy of Senators ROBERTSON and WOODIN. Those well-approved advocates of the interests of New-York, Messrs. BOOTH and D. P. WOOD, have been, with but few exceptions, found on the right side of all the questions vitally affecting our tax-payers. In the Assembly, Mr. HUSTED has been the acknowledged leader of the Republican opposition, and has performed his task in a way which has not only been productive of much public benefit, but has carried dismay into the disorganized and badly-generaled ranks of the Democracy. The contrast between the windy harangues of Speaker MCGUIRE and the incisive, business-like style of talking with which the leaders of the minority in the Assembly have held their opponents in check, is no greater than the broader contrast between the legislative methods of the two great parties, which the session has brought into very decided prominence. If, after the sample they have had, the people of this State desire to have a Legislature Democratic in both houses, they certainly deserve to have the benefit of all the legislation which the late Assembly would fain have imposed on them.

THE COST OF A STRIKE.

It is now nearly five months since the working miners of the Lehigh and Schuylkill portion of the anthracite coal region threw down their tools and declared not only that they would no longer work, but that no one else should work at the rates offered. It is impossible to make any very complete estimate of the loss which the strikers have suffered, or of that which they have inflicted on the region they inhabit, and on the country at large. But there are certain important general facts that can be determined. Thus, it can be ascertained how far the shipments of coal have been reduced in the regions affected by the strike. The *Miners' Journal*, of Pottsville, gives the following figures for last year and this:

	1874.	1875.
Pennsylvania and Reading Railroad	1,446,584	627,321
Schuylkill Canal	203,739	11,223
Lehigh Valley Railroad, E.	1,266,489	601,021
Lehigh Valley Railroad, N.	254,612	129,206
Lehigh and Schuylkill Railroad	522,919	160,587
Lehigh Canal	140,889	19,534
Total	3,835,232	1,548,892

These transportation lines are those by which the coal is shipped from the region where the strike prevails. There has been a falling off of 2,286,340 tons from last year's shipments, which were 3,835,232 tons. The decrease is very nearly sixty per cent. This will convey at least a proximate idea of what the strike has cost.

But what gives special significance to this unfortunate event is that the wages of miners in the coal regions are regulated by a system which, *prima facie*, ought to have made such enormous loss nearly impossible. The wages are adjusted at the opening of the season, after a conference between the owners and representatives of the employes, on a "basis" which varies with the price of coal. If we presuppose mutual confidence and respect, this method ought to produce substantial harmony. It involves a reasonable knowledge of the facts affecting the interests of the two parties, and it proceeds on the theory that these interests are to a certain extent common. It is unquestionably the fruit of an effort to adjust the profits of labor and capital in a manner just, and acknowledged to be just, to and by both parties.

The result is disastrous failure. There has never been a more obstinate or more injurious strike, all things considered, in the coal regions. It has been from the first, not a mere difference as to a specific demand, but a struggle for supremacy. The men went out, not so much to get the particular wages they demanded, as to establish their power to obtain whatever they thought proper to demand. The owners resisted not so much the specific terms proposed, but the general concession required. They asserted, and no doubt with truth, that they must either succeed in this resistance, or abandon their property entirely to the caprice of their men. The prospect is that the strike is very nearly at an end, and that the men will be compelled to yield; but the situation is still a very grave one. The men have suffered fearfully, and they have laid up against the future a lamentable store of bitterness and revengeful feeling. On the other hand, the owners also have lost heavily, and their attitude toward their men will for a long time, and necessarily, be one of estrangement. It is not in human nature that a quarrel so protracted and so full of vexation and loss to both parties should not leave behind it a great deal of ill feeling.

In the meantime, the success of the owners will be another reinforcement of the position of one of the most remarkable combinations of capital ever known in the United States, or, indeed, in the world. There are, doubtless, combinations for the control of labor, like that in South Wales, of recent date, which represents more capital and affects the labor of a greater number of men. But the coal combination in the anthracite region is neither limited to a specific object, nor likely to be transitory in its operation. It is a deliberate effort on the part of those who control the most important productive interest in the country to determine by an arrangement among themselves the cost, the yield, and the market price of their product. It embraces the entire field of the industry, and it proposes to suspend absolutely within that field the laws of competition by which all business has usually been guided. Anthracite coal is the best and, in a sense, is the exclusive, fuel of a great portion of the manufacturing industries of the country. This coal is substantially confined to a limited section of a single State. A proportion of the coal-yielding property in this section sufficient in extent to give its owners or lessees the control of production in the section has for several years been in the hands of men able and willing to co-operate with each other. Availing themselves of the power which so curious a combination of circumstances has placed in their hands, these men have for several years past fixed in advance the prices that should be paid by the retail dealers and consumers; have restrained production to the amount that would obtain those prices; and are now just closing a prolonged fight with a large body of laborers, their own object being to secure control of the cost as well as of the price of their coal. And it may be added that the combination includes not only the mines but, for the most part, the transportation lines as well.

The experiment thus presented is one of the utmost importance and interest. It remains to be seen what will be its ultimate results. Will the combination break by its own weight, or the impatience of some of the parties to it? Will it stimulate competion in some form not now to be anticipated? Will it seek profit by trying to extend consumption, and thus encourage industries dependent on it? Or will it undertake to force high prices for a stationary production? These and other questions connected with this most curious economical phenomenon must occur to all attentive observers. The answers are at present by no means easy to obtain.

DECORATION DAY.

The people of the United States have recently been receiving a good deal of advice as to what it would be proper and becoming for them to do on the day which is usually set apart for decorating the graves of those who died in the service of the Union during the late war. This advice relates especially to what course should be pursued toward the dead who fell upon the other side, and toward their surviving friends and admirers. It is obvious that this counsel, whatever direction it may take, is not of any immediate or practical importance in the greater number of the places where Union graves are decorated. In these, for the most part, there are few graves of those who fought against the Union. If we except the border country of the Virginias, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri, where the population was, during the war, divided between the contending parties, we can readily see that the simple ceremonies of Decoration Day will be almost exclusively performed where only Union soldiers were buried.

There remains, nevertheless, a considerable section of the country, and one in which the memories awakened by the return of Decoration Day are peculiarly strong, where it is perfectly pertinent to discuss the question of the spirit in which the Confederate dead and their friends should be regarded. We have seen it suggested that where there are considerable numbers from both sides buried near each other, as at Arlington and Gettysburg and about Richmond, the graves of all should be decorated at the same time and indiscriminately. It has been urged in support of this suggestion that such a policy would tend to restore good feeling, to cause by-gones to be by-gones, and to unite those whom civil war had unhappily separated. There is much force in this suggestion, and the general spirit which prompts it is undoubtedly, in most cases, a perfectly sincere one. But it would be very unjust, and very unfortunate as well, if those who cannot accept the suggestion should be regarded as nursing bitterness and hatred, and unwilling to bury so much of the past as ought to be buried. On the contrary, there are many who were faithful to the country in the hour of trial, who are now not only willing but anxious to treat those that were on the other side, in all present and future relations, without the slightest reference to the war, but who could not bring themselves to change the manner in which Decoration Day has heretofore been generally observed. They reason that the observance of the day has a peculiar significance in conflict with the proposed change. Its ceremonies are intended not simply to denote the admiration which the survivors cherish for the courage and sincerity of their dead comrades and friends, but also to denote attachment and affection for the cause in which they laid down their lives. It was not only because the soldiers of the Union believed that they were right that they have inherited a perpetual remembrance in the hearts of their countrymen; it was because those who for ten years past have scattered Spring flowers above their resting-places believed also that they were right. We presume it will be found on examination, that Decoration Day is to the great majority of those who take part in it a patriotic demonstration, awakening a spirit which is not consistent with paying the same honors to the dead of both sides. Nor are we, for our part—deeply as we desire the hearty union of all our people—prepared to say that this spirit should be condemned, or that its manifestation should be repressed.

But the one thing on which all will agree in connection with this subject is, that whatever is done should be done sincerely, and that whatever is so done should be respected. If there are those who prefer to decorate all graves alike, let them do so without criticism or opposition. Those who do not share the disposition will concede that it is a kindly one, which may bear good fruit. And even beyond this, if it is the genuine wish of those who do not themselves care to pay honor to the Confederate dead, to invite the friends of the latter to do so on the same day and under the same arrangements as are appointed for the decoration of Union graves, what harm can there be in that? Granted that each party honors the cause as well as those who fell fighting for it, let them agree to disagree, mutually understanding that, however the past may be regarded, the future is established beyond all danger in the loyalty of the whole country. The main thing to be guarded against is any plan that shall require a repression of the feelings of any portion of those who desire to take part in the ceremonies of the day. Whatever is aimed at in the celebration, let it be heartily aimed at. The tone in which the occasion is treated in some quarters smacks not a little of cant, and that, on whichever side it displays itself, should be repressed without mercy.

MEAT.

June will soon be upon us, and we are about to plunge—indeed, we have plunged—from a temperature having in it the chill of Winter into the weather that tries all flesh. But living human flesh is not all that suffers from our torrid Summer heats; the butcher's meat which forms so needlessly large a proportion of our daily food, even in warm weather, is one of the most sensitive substances to that change of atmosphere to which we have just been subjected. It will be admitted by all intelligent people, including honest butchers and marketmen, that our inspection of food is very insufficient to protect unintelligent, unskilled buyers from providing their families with viands which, from decomposition or from disease, are quite unfit to be eaten. The educated classes, and those whose means enable them to be particular, can protect themselves from the evil influences of bad meat; but even they suffer from not seeing what they are to eat until it is served at table.

The evils which arise from the eating of diseased or decaying meat have not yet been fully defined by science, nor is the process of their action upon the human system yet thoroughly understood; but they are none the less grave and certain. For although the stomach has a wonderful faculty in assimilating whatever the appetite places within reach of its action, and although epicures notoriously like, and eat with seeming impunity, their game so "high" that it is often offensive in the cooking, there is a general consent of observant physicians that decaying muscular fibre develops certain qualities and substances which are very deleterious to health; and we all know that many sad instances of disease and death are justly assignable to this cause. In one of our large hospitals five years ago there were several endemic outbreaks of fever, prostration, diarrhea, and vomiting, which were traced directly to beef-tea made from somewhat decomposed meat, which, it is to be observed, was not of disagreeable taste or odor. They who suffered were chiefly persons who were much enfeebled by illness.

This is but an illustrative example. It shows in kind what is going on in a less degree, but sometimes in a greater, wherever there is meat to be sold and consumers to buy it. Against such accidents, if accidents they must be called, it is of the utmost importance that society should protect itself; and even more so that uninformed persons, (and very few can be informed upon such a subject,) should be secure from the purchase of the flesh of diseased animals. When the plague broke out in Barbary last year, an investigation by British Commissioners proved that those natives who ate of the flesh of diseased sheep were the soonest attacked and the greatest sufferers from the pest. Cooking is a great antiseptic; and the robust stomach can bear much; but to the feeble, and those who in our complicated and artificial life have their brains and other internal organs severely tried and overworked, it is of the utmost importance to have all the other and merely physical conditions of ther lives as normal as possible. This can only be attained by thorough inspection, which implies competent inspectors, men who know the habits of cattle and their diseases, who know something of the butcher's business, and who are well instructed in hygiene. Such men can be had, and their services would be invaluable. Their power should be almost absolute, if not quite so. Every butcher should be licensed, and in case he is found selling manifestly diseased or decaying meat, his license should be at once revoked. Intelligent inspectors, who should examine all cattle before slaughtering, and make constant but irregular rounds through the markets and private butchers' stalls, would thus accomplish an end most desirable for the public health; and until we are thus protected we can hardly be said to be truly civilized.

But it is not very likely that we shall soon have a thorough and competent inspection of all cattle before slaughtering and of all meat exposed for sale. The householder must be his own inspector. How then is he or she to know that meat is unfit for human consumption? Of the many diseases from which cattle suffer, we refrain from saying anything here. As to the signs of diseases in meat, Dr. CHARLES FOLSOM, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Health, points out that diseased meat may be known often by its being of a light pink color, and by its losing very greatly—more than one-quarter—in cooking. In decaying meat, the odor is a test only in the latter stages. In the earlier, if seen before cooking, it is slippery in appearance, soft to the touch, and somewhat pale in hue. The color of sound beef and mutton is a clear, healthy red; if noticeably dark or light, it may be justly suspected. There is another unnatural condition of meat, which is often represented by butchers and accepted by buyers as an evidence of its excellence. "Marbled" beef is highly prized by epicures; but when this fat-marbling extends through the fine fibres of the meat, it is not unfrequently only the result of "fatty degeneration" of the muscle, and is an evidence of disease in the animal. This kind of meat looks fresh, and is very tender. If cooked, except by being slowly carried through a hot kitchen, as some epicures like their beef and game, it is very much consumed by the process, and it is therefore unprofitable as well as unhealthy.

There is one protection against bad meat that we should all do well to put more in practice, particularly in Summer, and that is abstinence. Many of the aboriginal people of this country attained a very high physical development on a vegetable diet; strong Scotch farmers and shepherds live chiefly upon oat-meal; the English laboring classes get meat only about once a week, and then a little bacon; and the Roman soldier marched with his sixty pounds weight of armor and "*impedimenta*," and did his wonders of strength and daring without eating flesh. There is some reason in the Esquimaux and people who live in Arctic climates supplying their systems with carbon from fat flesh; but why should we, when we are roasting and boiling and broiling and frying ourselves, through one of our Summers, roast and boil and broil and fry the flesh of other creatures? It is a good Summer rule to eat little meat, and to have that carefully examined.

EDUCATION IN THE EAST.

For the first time in history, public opinion in China is beginning to make itself heard in favor of a Western system of popular education. An influential appeal to the Government at Pekin for the introduction of competitive examinations in branches of European knowledge, in the case of youths seeking official appointments, shows a marked advance in the progress of civilization in that great Empire. A few steps further will suffice to bring it into closer communion than it has ever been brought before with the outside world. Then the vast natural resources of the country will become developed according to most advanced methods. Stores of historical riches, too, will be opened. And in due time the energies of a dense, active, and intelligent population will be brought into direct competition with that of foreign lands.

Japan was once quite as exclusive in regard to foreigners as China has ever been. During the authority of the Taicuns, or more correctly the Sho-guns, the absolute exclusion of all foreign influences was an essential part of the public policy; and that authority, which began in the twelfth century, was maintained, with some occasional changes of degree, down to the year 1868. With its fall a remarkable era of rapid progress began. In 1871 the feudal system was abolished. A Department of Public Education was established, and placed under the control of a native of singular ability and vigor. In 1872, by one of those sudden acts, of which only a paternal and more or less despotic government is capable, 53,000 public schools were created throughout the Empire, and in all of these the same branches of knowledge as those which are being cultivated in the schools here and in England are now being studied with the most exemplary assiduity.

It must be remarked that under the old system, the Japanese were never an uneducated people. Mr. W. E. GRIFFIS, who was formerly connected with the Imperial Japanese College at Tokio, says that schools and colleges, literature and learning, flourished exceedingly under the Sho-gun régime. Nine-tenths of the people could read and write, books were cheap, and circulating libraries were to be found in every town. The soil, therefore, was well prepared for the introduction of a more complete system of education. But in China the same conditions exist, and as soon as Western ideas are once adopted, progress there will be hardly less rapid.

What this has been in Japan may readily be understood from a few simple facts. According to a statement published in a Japanese newspaper, there were last year in the lower schools only, which number a little more than six thousand, not less than 472,047 pupils—the population being something more than thirty-two millions. These lower or elementary schools are divided into two grades, the first intended for children from six to nine years of age, the second for those between ten and thirteen. In the lower grade we find the following branches laid down in the School law as necessary to be taught, namely: Spelling, writing, conversation, reading, morality, letter-writing, grammar, the first four rules of arithmetic, singing, and gymnastics, with the outlines, by means of lectures, of geography, natural philosophy, and hygiene. At the age mentioned a child passes into the higher grade, where he is taught history, geometry, trigonometry, and the elements of botany, chemistry, and animal physiology. If desirable, he may also take up one or two foreign languages, book-keeping, drawing, and political economy.

In the highest-class schools, which approach in character more nearly to our colleges, attention is given more particularly to professional subjects only, as law, medicine, engineering, and their respective requirements. At Tokin is the Imperial College of Engineering, which may be taken as a type of the highest-class schools for special purposes. The course there extends over six years, during the first four of which six months of each year are passed in college and the other six in practical work. The studies extend over sixteen hours every day, beginning at six in the morning; but at the end of the course, if the student has passed satisfactorily, he is sure of an appointment under the Government.

The examination papers for second-year students here will well bear comparison with the final examinations in most of our colleges, yet the answers range very high. In the class list for 1874 we find students obtaining 98.9 marks for English, 94.4 for drawing, 99.1 for mathematics, 98.0 for natural philosophy, and so on. From all this, then, several important facts are to be gleaned. Education is not only general in Japan, but it is of the highest order, and the natives prove themselves to be intelligent, industrious, and capable of the highest attainments. The results of such a state of things are easily imagined, but briefly they imply inevitably a condition, before very long, of the highest civilization in the widest meaning of that term. It is fair to assume that as soon as the movement has begun in China, as it seems likely soon to do, we shall see an equally remarkable degree of progress there, the principal difference being in the magnitude of the influence that will then be exerted by an enormous population. This will probably be greater in its effects upon social and political questions in many foreign States than is now contemplated.

THE SELMA, ALA., ELECTION.

SELMA, Ala., May 24.—N. Woodruff, Independent candidate, was elected Mayor by 107 majority. The Democrats made nominations for Mayor and Councilmen. The Republicans made no nominations but supported the Independent ticket. They elected a Mayor and five Councilmen. The Council stands, five Democrats and five Independents. There was great interest but little excitement attending the election.

AMUSEMENTS.

MISS MORRIS AT BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Miss Clara Morris continues at Booth's the effort commenced a fortnight ago, and having for its principal object, seemingly, the tender of proof as to how many parts she cannot play. After having triumphantly asserted her unfitness to *Evadne*, she ventured, with as gratifying results, upon *Lady Macbeth*. Yesterday evening she acted in Nicholas Rowe's tragedy of "Jane Shore," and almost as successfully. Miss Morris did not, to be sure, so completely attain the end she appears to have in view. In dignity, the sentiments and language of Nicholas Rowe's heroine are far below those of Shakespeare and Sheil, and in his old-fashioned, monotonous, and inflated work, the actress' modern pettiness and lack of culture are not so continuously perceptible. There is no need, however, to review the causes of Miss Morris' failure to meet the requirements of the personages she has lately thought proper to portray. The subject has been handled again and again, and without effect, so far as the lady, at least, is concerned. There is no law against the painful exhibitions which men and women of undoubted cleverness every now and then offer, and once a protest has been uttered against them, their respective cases must be left to the public, who may be puzzled or indulgent for a time, but who, in the long run, usually mete out justice with more final consequences than can attend at first the judgment of the professional minority. Let it suffice to say that Miss Clara Morris was last night heard in "Jane Shore," and that she made that gloomy and perilous piece as disagreeable as it can be, without for an instant elevating its heroine's virtue and suffering to the plane of sublimity upon which Mrs. Siddons is said to have placed them. In respect of effectiveness, her performance was more creditable than its predecessors. Its execution did not fall far short of a conception based chiefly upon a knowledge of her peculiar powers—the piece, indeed, is rather a melodrama than a tragedy, and Miss Morris is at home in melodrama—and she read her lines with more deliberation than earlier achievements led us to anticipate. But all her points were produced by brutal realism, and when it is remembered that a little of this goes a great way, some idea of the influence of the last act may be arrived at. To spectators lingering outside the theatre, the cries of Miss Morris and Miss Vernon must have suggested the fabled encounter of the Kilkenny cats, and to the beholder of their antics, their ravings, their contortions, and their ground and lofty tumbling presented a picture better suited to a mad-house or a police station than to a temple of Thespis. This may be American art—or to speak by the card, Western art—but it will be bidden to seek appreciation very far West if its specimens are constantly forced upon us. After "Jane Shore" had ended with a death scene, which everybody who would delight in roaming through lunatic asylums and hospital wards loudly applauded, "Black-eyed Susan" was given. The piece is decidedly obsolete, but it came like a welcome breeze to clear away the oaths, curses and lamentations with which the air was heavy. Mr. Rignold assumed the leading character in Jerrold's well-known work, and the audience went into raptures over his cheery presence, his rich voice, and his hearty manner. The same programme—in a reference to which we ought to mention that Messrs. Studley, Clarke, and Warde, in "Jane Shore," and Mr. Bishop in the after-play, discharge their responsibilities to general satisfaction—is to be interpreted at Booth's until further notice.

OBITUARY.

DR. JOHN M. CORNELISON.

Dr. John M. Cornelison, one of the oldest settlers in Hudson County, N. J., and one of the wealthiest residents of Jersey City, died at his home on Bergen Heights yesterday morning, of congestion of the lungs. He was the son of Rev. John Cornelison, Pastor of the old Dutch Reformed Church in Bergen, and was born in April, 1802. When young he attended a school kept by the grandfather of Mayor Traphagen, of Jersey City. He subsequently studied with John Walsh, the celebrated Irish pedagogue, in New-York, and in 1819 went into Union College. Having been graduated, he entered the office of Dr. Valentine Mott, where he educated himself as a physician. In 1824 he began the practice of medicine in Hudson, then Bergen County. His route then extended from the Dutch Kills, at Bergen Point, to the Palisades, and he was the only physician at the time in Hudson County. In 1833 and 1834 he represented Bergen County in the State Legislature. In 1836 he ran for Congress on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated. In 1851 Gov. Fort appointed him one of the lay Judges of the Court of Errors, a position which he held for sixteen years. After retiring from the Bench he was elected Mayor of Bergen. After the consolidation of Bergen with Jersey City he was appointed a member of the Board of Public Works, and was elected its President. A year ago he was Republican candidate for Mayor of Jersey City, but was defeated by the present incumbent. He had been suffering from congestion of the lungs for two months, but until last week hopes of his recovery were entertained.

GEORGE BRINLEY.

Information was received at Hartford, Conn., yesterday, of the death at Hamilton, Bermuda, of George Brinley, of the former place, who went there on account of failing health. He had been a resident of Hartford for about forty years, and was fifty-eight years of age. His father was a merchant of Boston, who, upon retiring, came to Hartford and died some years ago. The son, having ample wealth and refined tastes, has been a patron of art, but has chiefly devoted himself to the collection of that is believed to be the finest private library in the United States, excepting only that of James Lenox of this city. Many of the books relate to American history, though the library is extensive in works of great value. There are six of the finest known Elliott Bible, which usually sell at $1,000 each; there are several rare editions of the Bible, some of them being the only ones known to be in existence, and for which large amounts were paid. It is estimated that the library, if offered for sale by auction, would bring a quarter of a million dollars. What disposition Mr. Brinley has made of it is not, of course, known, though there is a strong hope expressed here that it may go to public use and not be scattered.

HON. ALBERT FEARING.

Hon. Albert Fearing died at Hingham, Mass., yesterday, aged seventy-seven years. The deceased attained prominence in politics as an influential worker in the ranks of the old Whig Party, but, with the exception of holding a State Senatorship, he never filled any public office. As a merchant, he was one of the most prominent and liberal men in the State. During his life he contributed over $200,000 to various societies.

GEORGE S. PARTRIDGE.

Mr. George S. Partridge, Jr., of Brooklyn, whose death in Paris, France, was announced by cable on Thursday last, was the foreign buyer of the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co., and spent most of his time abroad as such. Mr. Partridge was in the prime of life, and during his business career is said to have made seventy-one trips across the Atlantic. No particulars have been received, but his death is supposed to have been caused by disease of the heart.

W. L. F. HAVEN.

Judge W. L. F. Haven, one of the oldest and most eminent of Saratoga's citizens, died last evening, at the age of eighty-two years. He was formerly a law partner of Judge Cowen, Nicholas Hill and William A. Beach, and held several prominent judicial offices during nearly thirty years.

THE RHODE ISLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 24.—The General Assembly meets at Newport to-morrow to organize a State Government for the ensuing year. Legislative non-political caucuses were held to-night. The Senate caucus nominated N. S. P. Thomas for Clerk. The House nominated for Speaker Edward L. Freeman, of Lincoln, who received 38 votes, to 30 for Horatio Rogers, of Providence, and 1 for Thomas Davis. Charles F. Ballou, of Woonsocket, and Henry T. Braman, of South Kingston, were nominated for Clerks of the House.

After organization to-morrow the General Assembly will be compelled to elect a Governor and Lieutenant Governor, there being no choice by the people. Much interest is felt in the result, and the gathering at Newport to-morrow will be large.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE ANNIVERSARY.

BOSTON, Mass., May 24.—The seventh anniversary of the New-England Woman Suffrage Association commenced in Tremont Temple this evening. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe presided. Addresses were made by Bishop Gilbert Haven, Mrs. Howe, Rev. C. Ames, of Philadelphia, William Lloyd Garrison, and Lucy Stone. The audience was composed almost entirely of women.

THE LONG BRANCH SEASON.

PROGRAMMES OF THE HOTELS.

THEY WILL BE OPENED ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF JUNE—IMPROVEMENTS AT THE WEST END—THE HOWLAND HOUSE, WITH NEW LANDLORDS — HORTICULTURE AT THE OCEAN — NOTES ABOUT THE OTHER HOUSES—SOME OF THE SUMMER GUESTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, Sunday, May 23, 1875.

There is a peculiar perversity about human nature which is forcibly expressed by the word contrariness. It impels people to do the reverse of what they ought to do, and supplies them with excellent arguments for their untoward conduct. Contrariness has seized upon the hotel-keepers of Long Branch. Last year they opened early, some of them by the 1st of June, and others by the 15th of that month. It happened to be singularly mild and agreeable weather, and the New-Yorkers and Philadelphians who make up the bulk of the residents in the Long Branch hotels preferred, naturally enough, remaining in their own beautiful homes as long as they could. But, now that the conditions are different, now that we all expect to be either roasted or baked or parboiled if we remain in town much longer, these perverse and contrary hotel-keepers declare that early opening is a delusion and a snare. They aver that nobody ever comes before the middle of June, and obstinately decline to believe that this depends upon the seasons. So no one will open before the 15th of next month, at which time the Ocean House will receive its guests; but the West End will be closed until the 26th day of June.

I own that it is not a pleasant thing for a landlord to contemplate a solitary family dining in one corner of a vast hall in which hundreds of trim waiters are busily engaged in doing nothing. Nor is it exactly cheerful for that family, especially the grown-up members, to pace the vast piazzas by themselves. They get a kind of Robinson Crusoe feeling, and have a sensation of being shipwrecked. But it seems to me that the hotel-keepers might be guided by the seasons. If the end of May is very hot, then they could reasonably open by the beginning of June; but if the season is backward, then they might open as they will this year. There is equally as much folly in forcing the season as there is in being behindhand.

Here in Long Branch the weather is queer too. It is excessively warm—painfully so, in fact—and I have been lying for hours upon the grassy slope of the bank opposite the Mansion House, watching the sea and the air. It was so very warm that I took off my hat and coat, and plunged into the recesses of the *dolce far niente* land. The mist was heavy, and yet imperceptible, except in the distance. The far-off vessels looked as if they were moving through a fog. The sea was of a pale-green hue, and where the mist and water blended both seemed of the same color. There was a sort of mirage by which the greenish hue of the water was represented on the horizon line and above it, so that the ocean seemed to have a broad upturned rim. Voices were transmitted to a great distance, and I could distinctly hear the skipper of a large schooner give the orders to go about, for the vessel was tacking to get to the southward. The sand seemed white rather than brown, owing, I suppose, to the haze, and the people wandering about and picking up shells loomed large and vague. It was so queer to have all the effect of a fog and yet feel so very warm, for the air was positively sultry. Right overhead the sky was a delicious blue, flecked with delicate and scattered golden clouds, *stratus* breaking into *cirri* probably. But half way down the celestial dome the heat mist came, blurring and obscuring all the loveliness of the sky-world.

I visited every hotel-keeper during the day, and expostulated with them concerning their determination to open late. But they were obdurate. The fact is that all have been very successful in letting their rooms for certain dates, and they do not care to risk expenses for the sake of filling them with chance comers in the interval. This, it must be confessed, is sound reasoning for the Ocean and West End, and perhaps for the Mansion House, but I do not see that it applies to the others, who really ought to make hay while the sun shines. They are all making great exertions, however, and propose to make still greater at the end of the season. For if New-York is doubtful about the Centennial this place is not, and its prosperity and growth will receive a tremendous impetus thereby. It is known to the readers of THE TIMES that the Lelands of the Ocean House have for some time contemplated tearing down the old north wing which was formerly the National Hotel, and is notoriously antiquated and cramped beyond measure. This would have been done last Fall, only, after talking over the matter, it was determined to postpone the work until this Fall. They will then build up a new wing shaped like an L, of the same height and convenience as the central part, which is furnished with rooms of admirable size and comfort. On the part of the L, which will be upon Main street, the Lelands will have fine stores, with entrances from the inner lawns as well as from the outside, and the rear piazza will be carried round, and will make a second grand promenade. It will be something in the style of the Grand Union stores of Saratoga, but lighter, more airy, and more elegant. Mr. L. Phillips, who owns the ground of the Helmbold block, which was burned down last Winter, will build at the same time a block of twenty fine brick stores. In the meantime the druggist Rushton, who occupied No. 1 of the old block, and is to have the finest of the new stores, will be located in the Surf House, where Dodd's Express Company has been situated for many years past.

At the West End Col. Presbury is building enormous ovens, three in number, one for the baker, one for the confectioner, and one for the cook. It gives one a real surprise to see the size of these appurtenances of that unknown land whence our breakfasts and dinners come. He will not increase the size of his hotel this year, but what he may do for next will depend upon eventualities. He has, however, purchased more land lying immediately west of his stables and outhouses, and if he thinks it desirable and likely to be remunerative he will greatly lengthen the west wing, and place his stabling, &c., on his new land.

Henry Howland very unfortunately became bankrupt last year, and has lost the Howland House, which will be managed by Messrs. Stacom & Corlies, who act for the interest of the creditors. No change whatever has taken place in the building, which is being placed in a condition to receive guests by the middle of next month. The former proprietor will manage the United States House, which belongs to the Laird estate. He has been keeping hotels here for a third of a century, and is so well known and liked that his house will surely be full. In fact, I have seen his list, and he has already let sixty rooms to Philadelphians and New-Yorkers. If one may without impertinence say a word about the cause of his failure, which is openly talked of here, it was because he gave too much and asked for too little. He could not bear to be hard with old friends who pleaded bad times as an excuse for non-payments or for offering absurdly small prices for his bed-rooms, and so rather than quarrel with them he allowed them to bankrupt him. And some of those who did this were the richest men in Philadelphia. One cannot be surprised that there is a general feeling that Howland *must* be supported, and this will account for the fact that he has relatively let more rooms than any other man in Long Branch.

The Clarendon has not been let. It belongs to Mr. L. Phillips, who is determined to raise its standard or to let it remain closed. It is too small for a hotel, but would serve admirably for a large boarding-house. In fact, the agent, Mr. Clarke, leased it for that purpose to two New-York ladies, but for some reason Mr. Phillips canceled the agreement, and it is still to let. The Metropolitan, which belongs to Dr. Conover, and which has been managed for so many years by the Coopers, of Long Branch, has been the scene of considerable change. It has been so covered with verandahs that its appearance is absolutely new, and the old frequenters would hardly know it. The topmost rooms have been greatly enlarged, and I understand that here, too, the Centennial occupies the thoughts of the management so greatly that in all probability the lower floor will be remodeled, and the parlors, dining-room, offices, &c., will be completely transformed. There is a new manager, Mr. W. W. Palmer, who keeps the Magnolia House at St. Augustine, Fla. Dr. Conover, who spends the Winter there every year, was struck with his ability, and imported him into Long Branch. I believe no change will be made in the prices to families, but the rate for transient board will be increased to $4 per diem for June and September, and $5 for July and August.

The East End House is the excursion house. Here Mr. Smith is in command. I rather think that the owner of the establishment is Mr. Jay Gould, and that he is the individual who is paying for the pier that is being erected in front of this hotel. The principle of construction of this pier is not unlike that of the bridge which Cæsar built over the Rhine in days when Ariovistus, the King William of the period, had no Bismarck to keep watch over it. The pine logs which are used as supports are driven into the blue clay bottom with a pile-driver that weighs a thousand pounds, and makes the frail structure jump every time it descends. It really does not look as if it would stand a high tide and a strong gale from the east, but the Galilee fishermen say that they have something of the sort for their nets and that it has stood the storms of years. But this pier is so very narrow that it can only serve as a landing place for excursion steamers, and even then ladies will hardly care to walk upon it. As for a promenade, that is out of the question. The work has advanced considerably, and is now in eight feet of water; 200 feet more will take it outside the breakers.

The practice of decorating extensively with flowers in the Long Branch hotels is becoming more and more the fashion. The Lelands have contracted with Hance & Sons, of Long Branch, for 150 hanging-baskets, to be suspended at intervals throughout the length of the piazzas. The fountains at the entrance and in the dining-room and the great vases on the lawns will be filled, as heretofore, with a melange of flowering plants and creeping vines. At the West End the lawns will be brightened with plats of gayly-colored blossoms, and young Alderman McIntyre told me that the Mansion House was going to have quite a garden in the rear. I hope that all the hotel-keepers will fall into line in this matter, and that the rear lawns will be made ornamental in the future, instead of being barren wastes, as they have been heretofore. The Lelands deserve credit for leading the way in this particular.

Now, as to who are going to be in Long Branch at the opening, that is hardly known yet. Theodore Roosevelt's son, Gov. Bowie; Washington Booth, Collector of the port of Baltimore; Gen. Beale, of Washington; Mr. Fargo, of New-York; Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, of St. Louis, Treasurer of Atlantic and Pacific Road; young Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn; Senator Jones, of Nevada; Fernando Wood, of New-York; Mr. Plume, the partner of Mr. Travers; Skipworth Gordon, of Baltimore—will be at the West End. Jay Gould and Charles Osborne, possibly Col. Thomas Scott, John Taylor Johnston, Mr. Baldwin, and some other railway magnates; Gen. Blanchard, of New-York; Mr. Tobey, of Chicago, who is connected with the general abattoir affair at Fifty-ninth street; Dr. Eldridge, of Elmira—will be at the Ocean House. The Governor of the State of New-Jersey will be at the Mansion House, which will also have Mr. Biddle and Dr. Valentine. Mr. Schieffelin will certainly be with Howland, as will also a host of Philadelphians. Very few rooms so far are let at the Metropolitan or the Howland.

With regard to the cottages I must reserve particulars for another letter. There have been great changes, and there has certainly been a general reduction all round of at least twenty per cent. and in some cases fifty per cent. In one or two cases, however, there seems to have been an actual rise, notably in the instance of Mr. Franklin, who has leased his house to Pierre Lorillard. I will send you full particulars in my next letter. GAR.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

TAKING THE CENSUS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In this morning's TIMES I read the article upon "Taking the Census," enumerating all the questions to be asked. Will you please to inform me if I am obliged to answer them all exactly. Some years ago the census-taker called on us while my husband was absent at his business, so I saw him, and faithfully answered all his questions concerning myself and family, giving *exact* dates and figures. I did it in good faith supposing he was under oath not to gossip about my, or others' family affairs. To my surprise and annoyance I saw in a Sunday paper, (which was sent to me,) many of the items which my forced confidence had given to the census-taker; there were some of my neighbors and acquaintances in it also; we were all served up to gratify the curiosity of the New-York public.

So long as I am a law-abiding citizeness, and bring up my family properly, I do not see why I have to render an account to any one of my ways, means, and family details, especially when such record is placed where reporters and others can have access to it. My husband has died since the last census. I wish to ask you if any law obliges me to answer exactly all the questions when the taker comes around. MRS. M. L.

EIGHTEENTH WARD, New-York, Sunday, May 23

A BURST OF SUMMER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to correct a portion of your remarks in the article appearing in this day's issue, headed as above. After mentioning that in 1871 and 1872 there were very hot days in May, you proceed thus: "But 1874 lagged with its hot days until later in the Summer." Consult the records of last year and you will find that the thermometer marked 84° on the 9th of May, and 94° on the 10th of May.

A READER OF THE TIMES.

LAWYERS AND LADIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to thank you for the most excellent article on "Ladies and Lawyers" in this morning's issue. I am sure you speak the sentiments of most persons of sense and refinement. The course you have pursued and the tone of your editorials from the commencement of the trial, have been brave and just, and you deserve the gratitude of all moral-minded men and women. D. T. F.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 19, 1875.

DEATHS FROM STARVATION.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 24.—A special dispatch to the *Inquirer* from St. Louis says that three children of a family named Findley, residing near Sedalia, died Friday last from starvation. The family have been in destitute circumstances all the Winter. Many other people in that neighborhood are suffering for food, and a meeting of citizens has been called to obtain relief for them.

THE BURNING FORESTS.

THE FIRES NEAR PHILLIPSBURG.

THAT TOWN IN DANGER—THE OSCEOLA SUFFERERS—ALL THE TOWNS IN PENNSYLVANIA TO BE ASKED FOR AID—THE HOUTZDALE FIRES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILLIPSBURG, Penn., May 24.—The rain which commenced to fall last night, and which it was hoped would continue long enough to extinguish the forest fires, ceased after a shower that lasted not more than ten minutes. To-day the heat was intense, and to add to the danger a strong gale of wind from the south-east commenced to blow. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon the fire, which is still smoldering in the woods near this town, fanned by the breeze, blazed up fiercely, and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon had reached almost to the houses situated on the outskirts. The citizens, comprehending their danger, turned out in force to fight the flames. At 4 o'clock the Council met, and determined to telegraph to Tyrone for a fire-engine. Hardly had this determination been arrived at, however, when the wind suddenly fell, and the order to telegraph was countermanded. The people here are thoroughly frightened. Many of them went so far as to place their household goods in wagons, ready to be driven off in case of danger to a place of safety. Some have gone so far as to bury their valuables, and quite a number have shipped their furniture to Tyrone for safe keeping. In this town the principal danger arises from the fact that at one point the woods reach the main street. If the present dry, warm weather continues, the safety of this town will depend almost altogether on the state of the wind. If it should come from the south-east and continue for any time, it would kindle such a fire in the forests from the present slumbering embers as would almost inevitably result in the destruction of this town.

THE WOODS NEAR HOUTZDALE.

The woods in the vicinity of Houtzdale are still burning, and the strong wind of to-day increased considerably the area of the fire. At Osceola there was very little news to note beyond the fact that the number of applicants for relief was very greatly increased. A number of farmers and woodsmen who were burned out during the recent fire, having no other present means of relief, are obliged to come for supplies to the depot established at Osceola. Over 1,100 rations, or about 3,200 meals, were furnished to-day. Last night the provisions were almost entirely exhausted. The people are alive to the fact that relief, coming as it does now, cannot last very long, and are anxious to get to work on the rebuilding of their town. This, however, they will be unable to do until the fire underwriters have finished making their estimates. The Relief Committee to-day resolved to telegraph to all the Mayors and Burgesses in the State requesting them to issue to their people proclamations asking aid for the sufferers of Osceola. It is hoped that a banking-house or prominent business firm in each town will be designated where the people can deposit any amount, from five cents upward, to the credit of the Burgess of the burned town. This plan, it is believed, will enable the poorer men of Osceola who had no insurances to put up cheap temporary homes. Osceola Lodge, A. Y. M., held a meeting to-day to take measures for the relief of the members of their fraternity who suffered by the fire. The Phillipsburg Dramatic Association will give an entertainment to-morrow night in aid of the Osceola sufferers. At a meeting of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-day a resolution was passed appropriating $2,500 for the relief of the sufferers. Ex-Gov. Bigler has sent his check to the Relief Committee for $1,500 for the same purpose.

THE FIRES NEAR MAUCH CHUNK.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., May 24.—The fire in the immediate vicinity of the Hickory Run and Mud Run lumber regions, Pennsylvania, has subsided, but the flames are still raging in the underbrush of the forest. The rain on Sunday did not reach those localities, but, passing in a south-east direction, quenched the flames in the neighborhood of Weissport and Parryville. The fire near the mining villages is reported to be out. The loss to William Getz, David Luyder, John Eckert, and Francis Warner is very great, as all their saw-mills, residences, &c., in the Mud Run region are entirely consumed. The fire raged with great severity in the pine swamp of this county, and many acres of land have been laid waste. No lives were lost in any part of the county where the fires raged. A generous rain is much required, not only to put out the flames but also to recuperate the growing vegetation.

AN APPEAL FOR RELIEF.

The following appeal for relief has been issued by a committee representing the sufferers by the forest fire in Pennsylvania:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The fire-fiend has been once more abroad in the land, and a whole community are mourning over their desolate hearth-stones. A terrible conflagration has swept over the prosperous and happy town of Osceola, Clearfield County, Penn. Between 1,200 and 1,500 people have been made houseless and homeless by this great calamity, one-half of whom are entirely destitute, not only of food, but of the commonest clothing likewise. These people must be assisted and helped to re-establish their former homes and rebuild their ruined town. The object of this circular is to direct the attention of all charitably-disposed persons and communities to the great necessity for prompt and immediate measures for the relief of the sufferers. Six hundred people, deprived of everything they possessed, and destitute of all means of subsistance, appeal with hopeful hearts to the sympathies of their fellow-citizens of other places, and ask of them food, clothing, and money. Shall not this appeal meet with a generous and a cheerful response? Let the people answer as one man, and let supplies pour in to these deserving and unfortunate citizens.

All moneys should be sent to the Philipsburg Banking Company, at Philipsburg, and all other supplies to the Osceola Relief Board, at Osceola.

GOV. TILDEN AND COMMISSIONS.

From the Albany Evening Journal, May 21.

The number of commissions and appointments asked for by Gov. Tilden during the brief five months of his official existence is extraordinary and unprecedented. We believe that no Governor of the State has ever before ventured to ask for anything like such a remarkable concentration of powers. The following are some of his demands:

I. *A Commission to investigate the Canals.*—In accordance with his request, a commission of four members was provided, to extend through the whole year at a salary of $20 a day for each. The Supply bill appropriates $30,000 for their expenses.

II. *A Commission to consider the question of disposing of the Lateral Canals.*—This would have been another body of several members at a salary of $20 or $30 a day, and with large expenses for traveling over the State. But the Legislature determined that the subject came within the proper sphere of the Canal Board, that the duty could just as well be performed by that body, and that this plan would save the State the large and useless expense of a special commission.

III. *A Commission on Municipal Government.*—The Governor wanted a Commission of twelve persons appointed exclusively by himself, with no confirmation by the Senate, to frame a general charter for all the cities of the State. Such a thing is impracticable. The cities have their diversified interests and wants. The most that could be accomplished would be an agreement upon a few general foundation principles which it needs no commission to devise. But the plan would have given the Governor another commission and twelve more appointments.

IV. *A Commission or Board of Audit.*—This proposal was that the office of Canal Appraiser should be abolished, and its duties, together with the auditing of all claims, should be transferred to a board appointed by the Governor—a proposal utterly wrong and manifestly injurious to the interests of the State. The only intelligible reason for it was to get rid of the present Appraisers, who are Republicans, and are admitted on all sides to be excellent officers, and allow the Governor to appoint his own partisans in their place. There ought to be a Board of Audit, but it should consist of existing State officers. There is no need of creating new officers.

V. *A Railroad Commission in every county in the State.*—This was the grandest scheme of all. As originally proposed—in the form expressly and authoritatively announced as coming from the Governor and desired by him—it provided that on application of fifty freeholders in any county the Governor should appoint five Railroad Commissioners, at an annual salary of $5,000 each, with full power to determine the necessity, route, and all the details of all proposed steam railroads. As everybody knows how easy it would be to get fifty persons out of an entire county to sign such an application, the provision practically insured the Governor the appointment of five persons in each of the sixty counties, or 300 altogether, at $5,000 salary each, or $1,500,000 a year in the aggregate! This enormous power would not only give the Governor an army of officials, but would make him the Commodore Vanderbilt of every railroad project in the State. Happily the scheme was beaten in that form; but it is none the less true that the Governor sought it, and that, with this astounding provision, it was authoritatively announced by his friends, as his special measure.

VI. *A Commission of Search or an Inspector of Public Works.*—This new officer is appointed exclusively by the Governor, without the confirmation of the Senate, and has an annual salary of $5,000. The Supply bill appropriates $20,000 for his expenses. He has authority to inspect all the public work of the State, and the Governor asked that he should also have the power to examine witnesses on oath *in secret* and at his pleasure. In that form, it would simply have been a grand engine of political dictation.

VII. *The power of absolutely removing at his own will State officers elected by the people, like himself.*—The Governor pressed this demand with extraordinary persistence. In connection with the various commissions which he urged, it would have made him complete political dictator of the State. To say that it was demanded in the interest of reform is transparent nonsense. Nobody objected to giving the Governor the power of suspending any State officer for cause, and that was all that was necessary for any honest purpose of reform. When the Governor, not satisfied with that, demanded power of absolute removal, it was plainly for political objects.

Now let us recapitulate these demands with a fair estimate of the expenditure they involve:

Canal Commission	$30,000
Lateral Canal Commission	10,000
City Charter Commission	20,000
Commission of Audit	30,000
Inspector of Public Works	20,000
Railroad Commissioners	1,500,000
Total	$1,610,000

The political strength involved in such enormous power and patronage is something for which the Governor has played a bold game.

THE TURF.

POOL SELLING ON THE BALTIMORE RACES.

The programme for this, the opening day of the meeting at Baltimore, comprises four events which, from the character of the entries, promise to furnish an excellent day's sport. There are a large number of horses at Pimlico course, and as it is the initial meeting of the Eastern circuit the races will be watched with keen interest. The opening event to-day will be a dash of three-quarters of a mile for all ages, entrance $15 and a purse of $300, the entrance money going to the second horse. For this the following nine horses have been entered: Audacity, Audubon, Tom Ochiltree, Brunette, Astral, Jest, Holbrook, Oreknob, and Storms. After this will follow the Chesapeake Stake, for fillies three years old, one mile and a quarter, $50 entrance, play or pay, and $500 added, of which $100 to the second filly. There are twenty-three nominations, and the starters are announced as P. Lorillard's b. f. Vernange, by Vandal, out of Woodbine by Lexington; E. A. Clabaugh's ch. f. by Vauxhall, out of Mary Watson by Doncrail; John F. Chamberlin's gr. f. Lizzie R., by Aster out of Fairy by imported Knight of St. George; also, ch. f. Scramble, by Star Davis out of Skedaddle by imported Yorkshire; Doswell & Cammack's b. f. Invoice, by Lexington out of Volga by imported Glencoe, and gr. f. Greylag, by Baywood out of Lag by Loadstone; Harbeck & Johnson's ch. f. Australind, by Australian out of Dolly Carter by imported Glencoe; M. H. Sanford's b. f. Finework, by Lexington out of imported Filligree by Stockwell; and A. B. Lewis & Co.'s ch. f. Vinaigrette, by Vandal, dam by Whirlwind, also b. f. Fannie Johnson, by Hunter's Lexington, out of Betsy Hunter, by Oliver. This is an excellent field of fillies, and if Lizzie R. is not too fractious at the post the contest between her, Finework, and Australind will be exciting. The third race is a Handicap Stakes for four-year olds, $50 each, half forfeit, and $10 if declared, one mile heats. There are twenty-three entries, and the starters are Mart Jordan's b. g. O'Neil, by Lightning, out of Zingara, 98 pounds; O. Bowie's b. h. Keene Richards, by War Dance, out of Evergreen, 98 pounds; W. A. Dun's b. h. Moses Primrose, by John C. Breckinridge out of Lina Berry, 95 pounds; P. Lorillard's ch. h. Marauder, by Revolver, dam by Ringgold, 100 pounds; John F. Chamberlin's b. h. The Hoaxer, by War Dance, dam by Lexington, 98 pounds; Joseph Donahue's ch. h. Dublin, by Kentucky, out of Zaidee, 108 pounds; E. A. Clabaugh's b. h. Picolo, by Concord out of Mandina, 103 pounds; D. J. Crouse's b. h. Huckleberry, by imported Hurrah, dam by Buckaway, 102 pounds; Joseph Donahue's b. m. Countess, by Kentucky, out of Lady Blessington, 103 pounds, and D. J. Bannatyne's ch. h. The Ghost, by Endorser, out of Skedaddle, 96 pounds. The day's sport will conclude with a trial steeple-chase for horses of all ages that have never won a chase at Saratoga, Long Branch, Jerome Park, or Baltimore. The starters are: Coronet, Daylight, Biba Kiba, Chief Engineer, Culpepper, Wizard, and Colbert. The betting on these events at the Turf Exchange and Johnson's last night were at the following rates:

CHESAPEAKE STAKES.

Finework		$120	$100
Lizzie R.	Chamberlain	80	70
Scramble			
Vinaigrette	Lewis & Co.	32	35
Fanny Johnson			
Australind		32	35
Lorillard		30	40
Field		30	45
Total		$302	$304 $285

HANDICAP STAKES.

Dublin	$75	$50
Countess	25	20
Hoaxer	15	12
Picolo	15	
O'Neil	10	10
Keene Richards	10	
The Ghost	10	
Persuader	10	
Moses Primrose	5	
Huckleberry	5	
Field		30
Total	$180	$122

THREE-QUARTER DASH.

Audacity	$50	$30
Tom Ochiltree	25	40
Audubon	25	25
Holbrook	25	20
Oreknob		
Brunette	5	
Austral	5	12
Jest	5	
Storm	5	
Total	$145	$127

STEEPLE CHASE.

Daylight	$50	$30
Culpepper	25	25
Coronet	25	20
Biba Kiba	20	
Chief Engineer	10	30
Wizard	10	
Colbert	10	
Total	$150	$105

POOL-SELLING IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 24.—The hotels this evening are all well filled with visitors to the races, which commence at Pimlico to-morrow. Pool-selling by Messrs. Cathcart & Baker, at Johnston's, No. 58 West Fayette street, has been brisk all the evening, and is still going on at this hour, (11 P. M). At Barnum's sales closed at 9 o'clock. The following are the latest sales at Johnston's.

FIRST RACE.—Dash of three-quarters of a mile, Bonnette, $50; Tom Ochiltree, $30; Davids' stable Storm or Jest, $20; Bowie's, Ore Knob or Holbrook, $20; Audubon, $18; Audacity, $12; Astral, $10.

SECOND RACE.—Chesapeake Stakes. Sanford, $100; Chamberlain, $75; A. B. Lewis & Co., $50; Doswell, $30; Harbeck, $25; Lorillard, $15; Clabaugh, $5.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap Stakes. Countess, $25; Keene Richards, $15; Piccolo, $10; Donahue's Scratch or Dublin, $7; Huckleberry, $6; The Hoaxer, $5; O'Neill, 4; Moses Primrose, 4; The Ghost, $3.

Up to 10 P. M. the pools were double these figures, and about the same relative proportion.

FOURTH RACE.—Trial Steeple-chase. Daylight, $50; Culpepper, $12; Coronet, $10; Biba Kiba, $10; Calvert, $10; the field, (Chief Engineer and Vizard,) $10.

POOL-SELLING ON THE DERBY.

The great English event of the year, the Derby, which will be run to-morrow, is attracting a larger share of attention in this country than formerly. Several pools were sold on the race last night at the Turf Exchange, Camballo being the favorite. The rates were as follows:

Camballo	$40	$20
Galopin	32	14
Claremont	35	15
Breechloader	30	15
Field	42	18
Total	$179	$82

BASE BALL.

The Boston and Centennial Clubs played in Philadelphia, Penn., yesterday afternoon, the former winning by a score of 5 to 0.

The Philadelphias and Hartfords played a fine game in Philadelphia yesterday, resulting in a victory for the Philadelphias, by a score of 6 to 5.

The Princeton University Club defeated the Atlantics of Brooklyn, at base-ball, at Princeton, N. J., yesterday, by 3 to 2.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.

At 1:40 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered on the second floor of the rear building, No. 630 Broadway, occupied by Alfonzo & Co., manufacturers of artificial flowers. Damage to stock, $3,000. The building was damaged $2,500. Demarest & Co. carriage-makers, occupying the first floor, lost $500 on stock. Owing to the building adjoining the Olympic Theatre much apprehension was felt by the firemen lest the flames should spread to the theatre building. This, however, was prevented.

ANOTHER POLICE CHANGE.

It was rumored in Police circles last night that Capt. Thomas J. Kennedy, of the Ninth Precinct, had been transferred to Central Office by the Police Commissioners, and assigned command of the detective squad, a position left vacant by the transfer of Capt. James Irving. Capt. Kennedy is the pupil of the late Superintendent Jourdan, and while commanding the Sixth Precinct earned a most meritorious and honorable record as a faithful and capable officer.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE CHURCHES NORTH AND SOUTH.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH NORTH ON THE BALTIMORE CONFERENCE—THE CHURCH SOUTH DEMANDS TOO MUCH OF A RETRACTION OF THE OBNOXIOUS "DELIVERANCES."

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 24.—The committee appointed to confer with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church South made the following report:

The two committees met for conference on Jan. 7, 1875, at Baltimore. While we would not lengthen this report by a detailed minute of our proceedings, it is proper to say that the conference was continued through a period of several days with a spirit of calmness and deliberation and Christian courtesy from both sides. The first committee spent a half hour each day of their session in prayer for Divine guidance. We are happy to state that the conclusions of our committee, representing, as it did, all the different opinions prevailing among us with reference to the so-called war deliverances of former Assemblies, were in all cases unanimous. In our actions we endeavored to carry out faithfully, and to the furthest extreme, the instructions given us by the Assembly from which we received our appointments, as well as the spirit prompting and controlling the action of the last Assembly. In the name of the church which we represented, we made the following plain and comprehensive statement of our position concerning the alleged offenses against the Southern Assembly: We declare that all the acts and deliverances of the Northern Assemblies of which you complain are wholly null and void and of no binding efficacy as judgments of the Church we all represent as rules of proceedings for its Presbyteries and church sessions. That in so far as they, or any of them, can be supposed to impart any injurious imputations upon the present character and standing of the churches and members of the Southern Assembly, as Christians or Presbyterians such application of them would be unjust to you and would be disapproved and regretted by us; that the acts and deliverances of the Northern assemblies of which you complain were made in peculiar times and under strange and exciting circumstances, when the passions and feelings of men were profoundly moved; that, as acts of assemblies which we do not represent, we cannot sit in judgment upon them, nor express any opinion as to their character; that we feel competent to express the desire that they may be considered by you in the same spirit of charity and Christian forgiveness which we trust the people whom we represent will exercise in anything in which they may object in the proceedings of the Southern Assembly. We also assure them that the body which we represented had entire confidence in the soundness of the doctrines and the Christian character of those who composed the commission, and that if we believed them to be, as charged, a church organization in the interest of the rebellion and to conserve and perpetuate the institution of slavery, or that they hold opinions heretical and blasphemous, self-respect would have prevented us from seeking fraternal relations with them. We did not deny that mistakes had been made, but we asserted that, if made, they belonged to both sides, and that our errors deserve to be forgive and forget in the spirit of the Master, and we ask the same charity in return; but all these declarations were not sufficient to satisfy the committee from the Southern Assembly. Indeed, it became evident that they would not be satisfied with anything. We are authorized to say that this failure ought not to prevent the equitable adjustment of my existing controversies concerning property between the Northern and Southern Churches, but we cannot suffer your statement that the value of such disputed property would probably amount to $2,000,000 to pass unchallenged. We do not believe that all the property now in actual litigation or likely even to come into dispute would amount to one-tenth the sum you named; but, being disappointed in the hope that these disputes, whatever may be their extent, should be settled on some plan agreed upon by these two committees. We do not please to say to you that it is our purpose to refer this question to our next General Assembly, in the full assurance that they will settle it upon principles of equitable and fair dealing as becometh Christians. Your committee regret that they were disappointed in their own personal desire, as well as that of the whole Church, which they represent, to establish fraternal relations with the Assembly South on terms of mutual confidence, respect Christian honor, and love; but while the result grieves us, we have the assurance that we did all that we were authorized to by the venerable body that appointed us. Nor did we keep back anything that we could say consistent with truth and fidelity to principle and charity in order to secure the result we so much desire.

We now respectfully submit our action for your approval. THOMAS H. SKINNER.
SAMUEL G. NICOLLS.

This report caused a very exciting discussion. Rev. Dr. Niccoll making an eloquent and spirited address favoring it. He was followed by Rev. Drs. Cameron and Burch, and Elder Ely. The latter gentleman wished the report referred to a Committee, and spoke against the Assembly doing anything that would widen the breach existing between the two branches of the Church.

The report was adopted, and the Assembly adjourned until to-morrow.

BOILER EXPLOSION AND DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 24.—A large rotary boiler in the Franklin Paper Mills, at Franklin, Ohio, exploded this afternoon with terrific violence, completely destroying the building in which it was located, and throwing half of the boiler a third of a mile. Eight persons were in the building at the time of the accident, of whom Perry French, W. Ross, and Celia Maley were severely injured. The others suffered slight bruises. The works are owned by Death, Clutch & Co., and were damaged to the extent of about $6,000.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 24.—Charles Barth, aged forty-five, who lives in Plymouth, Luzerne County, where he has a wife and children, shot Annie W. Brinkley, aged forty years, this evening, and then shot himself. To-night he saw a man in her trimming store talking to her, and this making him angry, he waited until she came out and then fired two shots at her, both of which took effect in the right breast, producing wounds of a dangerous character. He then shot himself twice in the right breast and died in less than an hour.

CROP REPORTS.

The Chicago *Times* publishes, in its issue of Saturday last, encouraging reports of the condition of the Spring wheat from all portions of the Northwest, where it is a staple product, and says: "The spread is, in all sections where the season is sufficiently advanced, all that could be desired. In some sections, however, the season is extremely backward, and the wheat is but just above the ground. This fact, however, does not necessarily argue a poor crop. Indeed, with good weather during the Summer, it is quite probable that the yield in these sections will be fully up to the average of past seasons. Of course there are a good many contingencies that may arise between now and harvest time to destroy the crop, but there is no reason to apprehend any disastrous results. On the whole, it looks as if the Spring wheat crop will nearly, if not quite, make up the deficiencies caused by the Winter-killing of Winter wheat. We have certainly reason to hope for such a result."

Speaking of California, the San Francisco *Call* of May 17 says: "The outlook of the crops in all parts of the State is much better than it was three weeks ago. In some localities there will be a complete failure, but these are few compared with the grand area seeded down. In others there will be a light harvest, but generally the promise is quite encouraging. The greatest solicitude was felt for the yield in the San Joaquin Valley, where it is pretty certain to be larger than was anticipated from appearances in April."

BROOKLYN BRIDGE AFFAIRS.

SEMI-MONTHLY MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS—WHY THE BID OF WHITNEY & BROTHER WAS NOT ACCEPTED—LIST OF THE PRIVATE STOCKHOLDERS IN THE BRIDGE.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Directors of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge took place at the office of the company yesterday. Mr. Henry C. Murphy occupied the chair, and Mr. O. P. Quintard acted as Secretary. The following members of the board were present. Messrs. Murphy, Stranahan, Marshall, Stone, Canda, Turnure, Aspinwall, Thurber, McLean, Motley, Booth, Mayor Hunter, and Controller Powell. The Chairman stated that he had received a communication from Messrs. A. R. Whitney & Bro., bidders for iron anchors and pins, under the recent letting, complaining of the action of the board in giving the contract to the Edgemoor and Keystone Bridge Companies, of Wilmington and Pittsburg. Mr. Murphy proceeded to say that after the receipt of the bids, it was found that although that of the Messrs. Whitney was the lowest, the firm was not provided with the necessary machinery for completing the contract, while the other two bidders were prepared to go on with the work at once to wait for the first-named firm to purchase and set up the machinery in question would have involved a delay of from two to three months, so that the only choice left the Commissioners was to accept the offer of the two companies who were in a condition to proceed with the work. Mr. McLean, from the Committee on the Surrender of Private Stock reported a resolution in favor of reimbursing the private stockholders in certificates of indebtedness bearing seven per cent. interest, and payable on or before the 24th of December next, at the option of the Controller. The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote, after which the board adjourned till June 7 next.

Following is a list of the private stockholders in the bridge, with the number of shares held by each, and the amount paid on the shares.

Names.	Shares.	Per Cent.	Amount Paid.
Henry C. Murphy	250	80	$20,000
Isaac Van Anden	250	80	20,000
William Marshall	50	90	4,500
Seymour L. Husted	500	80	40,000
Samuel McLean	50	40	2,000
Arthur W. Benson	20	90	1,800
Alexander McCue	250	80	20,000
Peter B. Sweeny	210	40	8,400
Hugh Smith	315	80	25,200
Henry W. Slocum	250	80	20,000
J. S. T. Stranahan	500	80	40,000
Kingsley & Keeney	1,000	80	80,000
Kingsley & Keeney	210	40	8

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., formerly with Bedell, will be found a large selection of very superior servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, male and female, City and country.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 307 4TH AV.—A large number of superior cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, experienced chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, lady's maids, laundresses, house-workers, of all nations, young girls, and those lately landed.

A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN LADY WISHES to take charge of a gentleman's house during the Summer or longer; best of references to the right parties. Address M. O., Box No. 208 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, families, hotels, and others, can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female;) good cooks, housework rs, German girls, and all other kinds; for City or country. At the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES TO take charge of a gentleman's house during the Summer; seven years' City reference. Call at No. 217 East 25th st.

AT JACQUIN'S BUREAU, NO. 602 6TH av., formerly No. 621 6th av., families, Summer houses, hotels, &c., can be promptly suited with servants of all nations, males and females.

A NUMBER OF WELL-RECOMMENDED German servants constantly found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Bureau, removed to No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Scotch Protestant woman, who is an experienced chamber-maid and a first-class waitress; would like a place in City or country; can furnish very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; best City reference from last place; would go the country with a family for the Summer months. Call at No. 227 West 31st st., between 7th and 8th avs.; ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; is willing to take care of growing children; can operate on several machines; is competent; has good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 239 East 26th st., top floor, back.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is a quick, orderly chamber-maid and good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glass, &c.; has best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very neat young Protestant girl; is a good chambermaid, neat, tidy, and can do very nice waiting, or would help with children; good-natured, obliging; has excellent references. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GENTEEL-LOOKing girl, seventeen years old, American, to do chamber-work and sewing; best of references given and required. Address H. E., Post Office Box No. 1,105, New-York.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English Protestant woman as chamber-maid or parlor-maid; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can be seen at present employer's. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or care grown children; reference from last place. Apply at No. 118 East 30th st., between 10 and a o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE PROTestant young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; would wait on a lady or care grown children; is willing and obliging; has three years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 11 East 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT young girl as first-class chamber-maid and assist in the care of grown children; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at present employer's, No. 70 West 48th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, — BY A SWEDISH GIRL, speaking English; City references as a thorough chamber-maid; will assist the waiter; she is quick, neat, and obliging. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as first-class chamber-maid or waitress or both; in a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 349 West 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamber-work and fine washing; no objection to the country for the Summer. Call at present employer's, No. 23 West 33d st.

DOMESTIC HELP,

male and female, for all capacities, and of every nationality, at

ODELL'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,

No. 109 West 34th st. corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to the country; good references. Call at No. 331 East 21st st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTestant girl as chamber-maid or assist with the washing and ironing; City reference. Call at No. 110 East 20th st., near 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, faithful, competent girl, with good City reference; City or country. Call at No. 69 6th av., in the china store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid and good plain sewer; no objection to a private boarding-house; good City reference. Call at No. 215 East 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to do fine washing and ironing; good City reference; willing to go to the country. Call at 306 East 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid; country preferred. Call at No. 453 West 50th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A chamber-maid and waitress with best of reference. Call at 128 West 128th st., second floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, OR CHILD'S Nurse.—By a competent girl. Call for two days at No. 47 West 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman to do chamber-work and waiting in a private family; six years' City reference from last employers. Address M. B., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid, and assist with washing or general house-work; to work in a small private family; three years' reference. Apply at No. 316 East 31st st., between 1st and 2d avs., P. Noguen.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as chambermaid, and waitress or chamber-work, and assist in washing; is willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl to do chamber-work and waiting, or nne washing and ironing; good City ref rence; City or country. Call at No. 306 East 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid or waitress, or both, in a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 222 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; best reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 409 West 54th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 212 East 37th st.,

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS EXCELLENT good cook and baker; would assist with the washing of a small private family; has several years' good City reference from one place, from a good family that I keep s help long; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer with a family. Call at No. 150 West 54th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a good pastry cook, and baker; can serve party dinners and suppers; has two and seven years' City references from her last places; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's, No. 645 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady, competent young woman, who is a good cook; makes bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent washer and ironer; very willing and obliging; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat and tidy young woman as good family cook; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; is also a superior laundress and can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN FOR TWENTY days only; an excellent cook; best of City references; is a competent, agreeable, and tidy person; can do plain and fancy cooking. Seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY AN A 1 FAMILY COOK; CITY OR country; makes all kinds of nice soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; bones and lards; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISH Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands French, English, and American cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook in a private family or boarding-house; will assist with washing; don't object to a boarding-house; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 34 West 13th st., rear.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS milk and butter perfectly; is a good meat, poultry, game, and soup cook, and an excellent baker and pastry cook, with good references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK — LAUNDRESS. — A LADY LEAVING town desires to secure good places for her cook and laundress, separate or together; can recommend them both. Apply Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at No. 606 5th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK IN A PRIVATE family; willing to go in the country for the Summer months; best City reference. Call at No. 672 6thav, in fancy store.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK, IN A boarding-house or private family; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 36 West 13th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best City reference from her last employer; no objection to go to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 825 6th av.

COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTable, tidy colored young woman; or can do chamber-work, waiting, and care children; City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT, HONEST NEW-ENGland woman; a good washer and ironer, and a first class cook; in a private family; is a good worker, and willing to go to the country; references. Call at No. 108 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN, STRONG, obliging, and knows how to cook, wash, and iron well; wants a good home in City or country; good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS soups, pastries, and all kinds of desserts; has superior references; is willing to go to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 230 3d av., top floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook, or would go as laundress; down-town preferred; good City reference. Call at No. 614 Lexington av. and 53d street.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, as good cook, washer, and ironer, in a private family; good reference from her last place. Call at No. 318 West 38th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK, WHO understands all kinds of meats, soups, and also a good baker; no objection to the country; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 235 West 35th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRSTclass cook; will assist with washing; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 564 2d av., corner 31st st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; can be seen for two days at No. 33 East 39th st., present employers.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; good City references. Call at No. 78 Park av.

FOR EUROPE.—AS LADIES' MAID OR NURSE by an English Protestant; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 72 East 34th st.

HOUSEKEEPER AND NURSE.—BY A HIGHly-recommended and middle-aged widow as housekeeper or to take charge of grown-up children; can speak French and English. Call, from 12 M. to 5 P. M., at No. 16 West 24th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN ENGLISH LADY AS housekeeper to a gentleman; town or country; or as a traveling companion to a lady; accustomed to the sea; three years' City references. Address or call on Miss Bost, Washington Hotel, 4th av. and 26th st.

HOUSE-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN who thoroughly understands her work, and has given entire satisfaction. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 18 North Washington square.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A HANDY YOUNG GIRL to be generally useful; can do house-work well, or care children, sewing, waiting &c.; country or City; wages not so much an object as a place; has good references; Call at Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO DO general house-work in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; three years' City reference; City or country; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 131 West 50th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON to do house-work in a small family; city or country, first-class reference for capability and integrity. Call at No. 421 East 18th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A CAPABLE GERMAN girl; understands her business; works for moderate wages; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS HOUSEmaid, or regular chamber-maid, with excellent references from England and here also. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at 242 East 75th st

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, to do general house-work in a small family. Call at No. 434 7th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; understands all kinds of family sewing; has two years' City reference from her last place; City or country, or to travel. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 36th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH Parisian, a good hair-dresser, and cuts and fits; is also very pleasant and agreeable with young children; City or country; has long reference from former employer. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LADY'S MAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A competent young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dress-making, and entire charge of a lady's wardrobe. Address No. 262 Madison av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Protestant girl; understands dress-making; good City references. Address, for two days, Seamstress, Box 214 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LADY'S maid, with twelve years' City reference; is fully competent to take the entire charge of lady's wardrobe; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; to travel with a lady, or go to the country. Call at No. 141 West 39th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT LADY'S maid, speaking French, German, and English; is a good seamstress and hair-dresser; no objection to young ladies; would travel; best City references. Call at No. 19 West 38th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A THOROUGH LADY'S maid; French person; first-class hair-dresser and dress-maker; City reference. Address L. S., No. 208 West 28th st., second floor, front.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH Lady's maid; best City references. Address, for two days, L. H., No. 150 East 42d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A STEADY, COMPETENT woman, who understands her business in every branch; can starch, pull, polish, flute, and do up fine garments in superior style; country desired; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; for private family or first-class boarding-house; learned her business in a Troy laundry, and is thorough in every branch of her work; City or country; City reference. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Address Laundress, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRSTclass laundress or as laundress and chamber-maid; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 243 East 59th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD laundress in a private family; would go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 140 West 42d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and French fluting; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL AS laundress; willing to assist in chamber-work in a small private family a short distance in the country; excellent reference. Call at No. 117 West 38th st.

LAUNDRESS — WAITRESS.—BOTH UNDERstand their business perfectly, and wish to live together; have good City reference; no objection to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 223 East 22d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class laundress; would go out by the day or clean house; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 254 6th av.; ring three times.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant maid; smart, intelligent, trustworthy, and reliable person; or would go as nursery governess; would fill any other responsible place; first-class City reference. Address for two days M. B., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 Broadway.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable woman, who understands hair-dressing and dress-making thoroughly; operates on Grover & Baker's machine, and can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

MAID.—BY A LADY FOR HER MAID, TO TRAVEL to Europe or any other point; several years' reference; is fully competent in every way. Call at No. 155 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG, TIDY PROTESTANT GIRL, lately arrived in this country; would do chamber-work; is a neat sewer; will be found willing; is of a good disposition, and fond of children; willing to go to the country with City family. Address for two days E. C., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESpectable Protestant young girl, who is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; is a nice family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; no objection to the country; very best recommendations from present employer. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN to travel with a family and take care of one or two grown children, or an invalid lady; is a good seamstress; can cut and fit for children; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 332 6th av., corner 20th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY respectable German girl, just arrive, as nurse to growing children; a good sewer; is well educated; speaks a little English, also French; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; can take full charge of a baby, or see to grown children, and sew; good references; country preferred. Apply at No. 117 West 39th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a first-class seamstress, and very experienced nurse; has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse, care of children, seamstress, &c.; can teach them; City or country; has best of reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE GIRL OF REfinement and good capacity as nurse, with plain sewing; is neat, obliging, and handy with the needle; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A MOST RELIABLE, faithful woman as nurse; she is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; long experience in nursing; no objection to travel; is highly recommended. Call at No. 18 West 38th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—PREFERS children out of arms; is a good sewer; would like to go in the country; a good home preferred to high wages; references. Address C. M. B., Box 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE AND PLAIN sewer, with excellent City references; is an excellent nurse; a lady to be seen. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE; IS fully competent to take care of a baby from its birth; can furnish the best of City reference. Call at No. 256 West 41st st., third floor.

NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—BY A PROTestant young woman; has the best City reference. Can be seen at her mother's home, No. 338 East 21st st., for two days.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PERSON TO TRAVEL with a family going to Europe, as nurse; is fully competent to take entire charge of an infant. Address Mrs. Boden, No. 157 West 51st st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT NURSE and very capable seamstress; sews on the machine; speaks French, German, and English; has good references. Seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH GIRL AS nurse to growing children; understands family sewing; can operate on machine; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 200 East 21st st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN as weekly or montly nurse in confinements; best City references. Apply at No. 290 3d av.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG GIRL AS nurse or chamber-maid. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 33 East 39th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG girl as nurse and seamstress; City reference. Address M. F. Mack, No. 353 3d av.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL AS NURSE TO grown children; best City references. Call at No. 404 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH NURSE and plain sewer, with excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND INTELLIgent nurse to attend upon an invalid lady or elderly person; would be willing to travel or go to the country. Call on or address Mrs. C., on Monday and Tuesday, at Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place.

NURSE.—TO TRAVEL TO CALIFORNIA, EITHER as nurse to children or an invalid lady, by a respectable and experienced colored lady. Inquire for W. W., for three days, at No. 142 West 3d st., one door from 6th av.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY NURSE American; is now disengaged, and can be engaged immediately; is kind and attentive to her charges; first-class references. Call or address No. 316 West 35th st.

NURSE.—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS infant's nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or care an invalid lady, or grown children; best City reference: City or country. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, TWO YEARS City references, as competent nurse and good seamstress; fond of children; of a good disposition; very fond of a well-trained servant. Can be seen to-day at the Swed sh Servants office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO IS thoroughly competent in bringing up an infant on the bottle; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 153 West 46th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT AS COMPETENT nurse; four years' reference from the family she is still with. Apply at No. 227 West 44th st., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A GIRL AS NURSE, AND WOULD DO plain sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 34 East 38th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, TALKING English and French, as nurse, or to do general housework; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND VERY TRUSTworthy woman as nurse, and seamstress; can be seen for two days at No. 413 West 54th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress and lady's maid; can cut and fit for ladies and children; sews on different machines; would take care of a growing child; would like to travel with a lady; ten years' City reference; can be seen until called. Address No. 7 2d av., near 44th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as seamstress in a private family; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would do chamberwork and mind children; no objection to the country. Call all the week at No. 691 9th av., south-west corner 46th st.; ring bell twice.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as seamstress and to wait on lady, or assist with light chamber-work. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 20 West 33d st., for two days, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; WOULD like to make a few more engagements by day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No 227 West 31st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as seamstress in a private family, by the month; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses of all kinds; operates on different machines: a family going to the country preferred. Can be seen at her present employer's, 2 West 33d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT OPERATOR on fine white work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine a good arrangement to go out by the day. Address A. B., Box No. 314 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—WISHES WORK OUT BY THE day or week; understands all kinds of family sewing. Call at or address No. 343 East 86th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver perfectly; no objection to the country; can be seen at her present employer's. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN a private family; understands her business thoroughly; has best City reference; prefers the country for the Summer. Call or address for two days A. M., No. 246 3d av., near 20th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT waitress, able to take a maid's place; is thoroughly neat, quick, and competent. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., formerly No. 621 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN A private family; can take a maid's place; best of City reference from last place. Call at No. 453 3d av., near 31st st.; ring second bell.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS; can take full charge of a dining-room; no objections to a short distance in the country. Can be seen at present employer's, 58 West 49th st., near 5th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A LADY BREAKING UP HOUSEkeeping, for her first-class waitress, who can she can highly recommend. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 12 East 38th st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITress, or chamber-maid and waitress; best of City references from last place. Call at No. 488 4th av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WAITRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, BY A respectable young woman, with best of City references from last place. Address No. 212 East 28th st.

WAITRESS.—THOROUGH ENGLISH, IN A GENtleman's family; town or country; highest City references. Call or address G. L., No. 306 East 66th st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young woman, with good reference; willing to go to the country. Call at No. 214 East 38th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN wishes some washing at her own house, or would go out by the day; understands fluting; first-class reference. Call at No. 555 2d av., between 30th and 31st sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN'S HOUSE TO TAKE charge of during the Summer by a widow and son; best City reference. Address Williams, care of Mrs. Hendrecksen, No. 75 West 54th st.

MALES.

A RESPECTABLE MAN AND WIFE WANT a house to care for during the absence in the Summer months; accustomed to this business, and have most excellent references. Address E. Burke, No. 145 East 22d st.

A TEMPERATE MAN AND WIFE, NO family, would take care of a house for the Summer; reference; security. Call at No. 421 East 19th st., third floor, front.

BUTLER.—IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY BY A thoroughly efficient butler; references of the highest order. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS Coachman, in City or country; first-class, sober, trustworthy young man; single, safe, experienced, accustomed City driver; excellent groom, and thoroughly understands care and treatment of horses, harness, and carriages; is eminently skilled in gardening and keeping lawn and roads in order; not afraid to work; can milk, and will make himself generally useful; wages moderate. Address O. E. H., No. 15 John st., in the store, for three days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant; (married man,) no family; is a good groom, and a careful driver; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country; the best of City references given. Call or address W. C., at Nos. 4 and 6 West 45th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A STRICTLY temperate man; good, careful driver; six years' first-class City reference from present employer; cause of leaving, family going to Europe; any gentleman or lady needing such will not be disappointed. Call on or address P. C., No. 34 East 40th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO has ten yerrs' reference from his former, and five years from his last employer, who perfectly understands his business. Call for two days at No. 114 West 50th st., A E., private stables.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THOROUGHly understands the care and management of horses; careful driver; good City reference. Address Quarterman, Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A NEAT AND RESPECTABLE man as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of references as to sobriety and capability; City or country. Call on or address M. B., No. 154 West 29th st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Address A. B., No. 433 Broadway, or Box No. 1,781 Post Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—GOOD REFERence from his last master; country preferred; generally useful if needed, on the place. Call or address D. J., No. 713 6th av., in harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; can be had by applying to a gentleman whom he has served several years. Call on A. R. Matthews, Madison Square House, corner 21st st. and Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS Coachman and groom; lived four years in his last situation; has first-class City reference from the same employer. Call or address P. L., No. 119 East 22d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN; MARRIED; can give the best of City references. Call on or address Brown, No. 111 West 52d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS Coachman; first-class City reference. Can be seen at No. 8 West 24th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE young man, thirty years of age; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and carriages; is willing and obliging, and very attentive to his business; has no objection to the country; is a good groom and careful driver; has the best City reference. Address P. F., No. 523 5th av., club stables.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, WHO thoroughly understands the proper care of horses and carriages and harness in all respects; has driven for the last ten years; will be found generally useful; is also a thorough groom; unexceptionable City recommendations for strict honesty and sobriety. Address Coachman, No. 20 Nassau st., Room 6, former employer.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; understands the proper care of horses and carriages and harness; country or city has good City reference from his last employer. Address, for two days, Edward, Box No. 200 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND USEFUL Man.—By an American Protestant man, aged thirty-one, who is a good driver and groom; can also do gardening, mow lawns, care cattle, milk, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A RESpectable young man and wife, no children; the man as coachman and gardener, and to take care of a gentleman's place; the wife to do cooking and housework; good reference. Address Tom M., No. 21 Bayard st., for two days.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND GARDENER.—By a young man (Protestant) as coachman, groom, and gardener; three years' reference from last place; country and City reference. To be seen at No. 738 8th av., two flight of stairs, back.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PRACTICAL, experienced single man, in City or country; a first-class groom and a good, careful driver; temperate and obliging; best City and country references. Call or address Thomas, No. 153 East 38th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN MARRIED (with one child) as first-class coachman, or would take a single man's place; City or country; reference unexceptionable. Address Thomas Parish, care of M. Curley, carriage repository, No. 109 East 13th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom; is a single Protestant, aged twenty-seven; is a very careful driver, and will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country; is strictly temperate. Address F. W., Box 200 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG German as coachman; first-class driver and groom; willing and obliging; City or country; best City references from last employer. Address German Coachman, Box 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE MAN; thoroughly competent in every respect; a good plain gardener, if necessary; best City reference from last employer. Call or address No. 405 7th av., near 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE YOUNG man, with the best of City reference; understands his duties in every respect; has no objection to the country; will be found trustworthy and obliging. Address Coachman, No. 7 East 38th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A GERman (single); thoroughly understands both branches; gardener, driver and vegetable gardener; best City reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man; can milk and be generally useful; has very good City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WHO has ten years' reference from his former and five years from his last employer; perfectly understands his business. Call for two days at No. 54 West 51st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR HIS coachman, an American, whom he highly recommends in every respect. Call on or address James T. Shaw, No. 8 West 30th st.

COACHMAN.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS the business; willing and obliging; no objection to assist in garden if required; can milk; best of reference. Address M., Box No. 232 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant man as coachman and groom; has several years' City reference. Address for two days R. B., TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, (English;) one who thoroughly understands his business; in a private family. Call or address P. P., No. 140 West 50th st., private stables.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS COACHman, who has lived with him for several years. Apply to Mr. S. R. Mathews, Madison Square House, corner 21st st. and Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH married man as coachman. Can be seen at private stables, No. 129 East 40th st.

DRIVER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS DRIVER OF A grocery, express, or mineral water wagon; fair education; most willing and obliging; first-class reference. Address J. B. K., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FARMER, GARDENER, &c.—HOUSEwork, chamber-work, &c.—By a Swedish Protestant man and wife, aged thirty-two years; no children; speak good English; man can do all kinds of farm work and plain gardening; also care cattle, milk, care and drive horses, &c.; wife can do light house-work chamber-work, waiting, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER, &c.—BY A MAN AND WIFE TO TAKE charge of a farm, or as coachman; the wife understands household; the man thoroughly understands farming and the care of horses. Apply at No. 342 East 21st st., between 1st and 2d avs., in grocery store.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, MARRIED, no incumbrance; twenty years' experience in green-house, hot and cold, vineries, fruits, flowers, and vegetables; the last one of improvement all of a gentleman's estate; good City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER, COACHMAN, &c.—BY A steady, sober middle-aged single man, who can do all kinds of out-door gardening; graft, prune, bud, &c.; also, care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, poultry, mow lawns, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, in the country; understands driving and the care of horses; is a good plain vegetable gardener; can milk, and will make himself useful; good reference. Address B. K., Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A GARDENER IN ALL THE different branches belonging to the business, and recommended according to statement. Address B. K. Bliss & Son's, No. 34 Barclay st., for R. R., or Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

GARDENER—COACHMAN.—BY A SWEDISH single young

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*RUSSIA....WED. May 26|ABYSSINIA...WED., June 9
*BOTHNIA...WED., June 2|ALGERIA...WED., June 16

* steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 9 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, 26th of May, 1875. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEL....SATURDAY, May 29
PEREIRE, DANRE.....SATURDAY, June 12
FRANCE, Tribouille.....SATURDAY, June 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
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NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SADLER.....Wed., June 2
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER.....Wed., June 16
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Wed., June 30

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING.....June 1, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

NECKAR.....May 29|DONAU.....June 12
MOSEL.....June 5|MAIN.....June 19

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

CANADA.....WEDNESDAY, June 2, 3 P. M.
ITALY.....TUESDAY, June 15, 2 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt, May 29 11 A. M.|Spain, June 12, 12 M.
The Queen, June 5, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, May 29, at Noon
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, June 5, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, June 12, at Noon
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, June 19, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND...Saturday, June 26, at 11 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

BOLIVIA.....Sails Saturday, May 29, at noon.
ELYSIA.....Sails Saturday, June 5, 10 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.

Steerage at lowest current rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO NASSAU, JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, AND VENEZUELA. First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLOMBIA.

ALPS.....May 29.
ETNA.....June 19.

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:

ANDES.....May 15.
ATLAS.....June 5.

Superior First-class Passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BURLEY, WEDNESDAY, May 26, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, June 2, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, June 5, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent.
Central Railroad of Georgia.
No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKELPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, May 24, at 9 o'clock A. M., touching at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freight greatly reduced.

Direct communication at St. Croix, at St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, May 27, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida, and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina.....$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.....22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.....20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, June 1
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, June 3
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, June 10

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, June 1
CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, June 22

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans June 5 and June 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing fortnightly from Pier No. 43 East River.

COLOMBO, May 15. VIRAGO, June 1.
ELDORADO to follow. OTHELLO to follow.

First Cabin, $70, currency. Second Cabin, $45, currency.

Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to
CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to traveling the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN.

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

*ABBOTSFORD....May 27 *KENILWORTH...June 17
OHIO.....June 3 PENNSYLVANIA...June 24
ILLINOIS.....June 10 INDIANA.....July 1

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin, $100.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., Liverpool. N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cove Harbor each way.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, May 29, at noon.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, June 12, at noon.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, June 19, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets, $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,

from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. NICKERSON, Wednesday, May 26
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, May 29

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS.....THURSDAY, May 27
COLUMBUS, Capt. REED.....THURSDAY, June 3

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For Asplnwall,

ACAPULCO.....May 29, 12 M
connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports. From San Francisco for Japan and China.

COLORADO.....June 15

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. B. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, (Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Monday, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOWELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY.—A BAND OF MUSIC ON BOARD. STATE ROOMS WARMED BY STEAM PIPES FOR THE COMFORT OF PASSENGERS. The DREW or ST. JOHN leaves every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Carter's Express Company, No. 1 241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.

N.B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1; deck passage, 50 cents.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY-LINE.

The steamer ARMENIA will, on and after MONDAY, MAY 17, LEAVE NEW-YORK ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from VESTRY STREET PIER, No. 39 N. R., AT 8:35 A. M., AND 24TH ST. AT 9 A. M., landing at WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, CATSKILL, and HUDSON.

Daily passages will be resumed on and after June 8, when the steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will be placed up on the route.

HELEN.

Capt. H. B. Parker, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 24th....4:00 P. M.	Monday, 24th....7: 0 A. M.
Tuesday, 25th....2:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 25th....8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 27th...8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 26th..1:00 P. M.
Friday, 28th.....9:00 A. M.	Thursday, 27th..1:00 P. M.
Saturday, 29th...2:30 P. M.	Friday, 28th.....2:00 P. M.
Monday, 31st....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 31st....6:00 A. M.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.

—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare all landings, 60 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY,

(connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday, excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Jersey st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR ROUNDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING

at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR ROUNDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING

at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, and Esopus—the steam-boat James W. Baldwin, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leaving Harrison st. pier, No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR

Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 51 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1. $6 25 only to Buffalo. Freight at reduced rates. J. W. HANCOX.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE,

Roudout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', Cornwall, Milton, and Newburgh. The steamer MARY POWELL will, on and after Saturday, May 29, leave VESTRY ST., Pier No. 39 North River, every afternoon, (sundays excepted,) at 3:30 o'clock.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK.

—Steamers NEW CHAMPION AND WALTER BRETT leave Canal st., south side, every night (except Sunday,) at 6 P. M. Passage, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON

Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST ON SATURDAY, MAY 22, at Merchants' Hotel, in Cortlandt st., a POCKET MEMORANDUM BOOK, containing certificate for forty-four shares of stock in New-York and Long Branch Railroad, and check for $2,969.

Transfer of stock and payment of check has been stopped.

The reward will be paid on return of property to clerk of Merchants' Hotel.

DRY GOODS.

MILLINERY,

SACQUES,

COSTUMES.

PRICES REDUCED.

MONDAY, MAY 24.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST., NEW-YORK.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 5:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6,10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 3:10, 4:30, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Bristol, 7 A. M., and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 8:20 A. M., 3:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5,10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 7:40, 8:44, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station, New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad, Direct Line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing April 12, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamaquend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:45 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:4 , 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:30, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depôt.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

After May 24, 1875, trains will leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M. For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., 7 P. M. Sunday (via Harlem) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express train from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

EXCURSIONS.

A.—FOR EXCURSIONS.—SALOON STEAMER WYOMING (with new boiler) and others. Barges REPUBLIC, CHESAPEAKE, ABRAHAM SMITH, CALEDONIA, and ANNA. Oriental, Excelsior, Eagleswood, Cold Spring, and Iona Island Groves to let. Office No. 384 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry. Open evenings. H. B. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS, SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called THE CATSKILL, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine, and Iona Island Groves, with Barges and Boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

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$25,000.—PARTNER WITH ABOVE capital wanted in an old-established wholesale and retail profitable business. Any gentleman of active and industrious habits, and with the requisite knowledge to superintend the office department, will find this an advantageous opening; best of references given. Address CAPITAL, *Times* office.

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BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

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MADISON AV., NEAR 35TH ST.—AN ELEgant suite of furnished rooms to rent, without meals, for the Summer, or arrangements can be made for the Winter, with private table; house and appointments first-class; unexceptionable references given and required. Address A. B. C., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIRST FLOOR, NO. 106 EAST 23D ST.—With or without board; private table, if desired; rooms en suite or single, in adjoining house, No. 108, second-floor front rooms; also, third-floor back rooms; parties wishing to make arrangements for the year liberally dealt with; reference exchanged.

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NO. 116 EAST 30TH ST.—LARGE ROOM ON second floor, or smaller room on third floor, with private bath, to rent, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, in a private family.

A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT to a gentleman without board, where a comfortable home with private family can be found. Apply at No. 153 East 27th st.

COOL AND BEAUTIFUL ROOMS FOR gentlemen in business, with board, in a quiet and central location, between University place and Broadway. No. 36 East 12th st.

NO. 53 WEST 28TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, suitable for gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen, with or without board, where there are very few boarders; location first-class.

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DESIRABLE SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms (large parlor, bedroom, and bath) to let for gentleman and wife or single gentleman. No. 222 5th av., Madison Park.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, three large rooms, bathroom (furnished, private bath room, closets, &c., with private table; also, rooms for gentlemen, without board; references.

TO LET—NO. 64 WEST 22D ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., two nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen; best references given and required. Call for three days.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board; liberal arrangements made for season or year.

ONE CHARMING SUITE OF APARTMENTS, on second floor, to rent, with or without private table; also, most desirable rooms on third floor, at No. 29 West 17th st.

WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, TO SINGLE gentlemen or small family, pleasant and handsomely-furnished rooms at Summer prices; references required. At No. 15 East 46th st.

NO. 42 EAST 21ST ST. — 1ST OF JUNE desirable rooms, large and small; the entire house to let to parties without board.

AT NO. 250 MADISON AV.—FINE SUITES OF rooms to let to families, with or without private table, at moderate prices.

NO. 18 EAST 29TH ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, with board, for gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen.

NO. 47 EAST 28TH ST.—PLEASANT LARGE rooms to let with board; terms moderate; references; also table board.

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO LET—(Second floor,) suitable for a gentlemen in a private house, No. 106 West 20th st

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS EN suite or single, in private house No. 123 West 45th st.; breakfast if desired; references.

ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET without board, private French family, At No. 52 West 26th st.

NO. 55 WEST 22D ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with first-class board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; references.

NO. 24 WEST 39TH ST.—SECOND AND THIRD story rooms to rent, with board; references.

NO. 164 5TH AV.—AN ENTIRE FLOOR; ALSO, two suites front, with baths; breakfast if desired.

NO. 27 WEST 38TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent with board.

SUMMER RESORTS.

AT S

CENTENNIAL NOTES.

QUESTIONS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION AND LOW RATE OF LIVING—THE PROGRESS OF WORK ON THE BUILDINGS—ANOTHER MERCANTILE VISITATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 24, 1875.

As we draw nearer to the time for the opening of the great Exposition and the celebration of our nation's centennial birthday there are vital questions which spring up and engross the attention of the men to whom the carrying forward of the great affair has been intrusted. Among those questions which may be considered of vital interest, since the solving of the problems touch the pocket-book of the great mass of the people, is cheap transportation and proper accommodations while in this city. These questions engaged the attention of the Commissioners at their late meeting in a minor manner. They were brought up as side issues, but no action causing a general expression was taken. In fact, they were never brought formally before the body. Mr. John Welsh, President of the Board of Trade, told your correspondent that any person within a radius of 100 miles of Philadelphia would be enabled to attend the Exhibition, view the wonders, and return home, and the whole trip would not cost more than five dollars. Such questions as this are what the mechanic and small tradesmen, who feel a deep interest in the affair, want answered. The residents of the South and far West and the East will look for transportation at reduced rates, and the railroad companies traversing these sections of the country would do well to so fix their rates as to afford these accommodations.

The question of extortionate charge for the comforts of living while here is another engrossing topic. It may be set down as a certainty that the people of Philadelphia and surrounding cities are not knaves enough to spoil a national enterprise by plying the screws with such rigor as to drive the countrymen from the city by such charges as would be incompatible with all ideas of reason. The sad spectacle of Vienna's panic is too fresh in their minds, and is constantly being rehearsed as a warning against such actions. What is wanted to-day, more than anything else, is the support of the press throughout the world in favor of the Exhibition. The fever is spreading, and may be said to be infectious. A little of the right sort of talk on the subject from the adepts in many men who have the blood from the subject would go a great way toward the natural success of this world's fair. There can be no failure; everything is an assured success, and the Advisory Boards in the several States should leave no stone unturned to make the mass of the people understand this fact.

MATTERS AS THEY STAND TO-DAY.

Fresh from the Centennial grounds in Fairmount Park to-day your correspondent can picture the state of affairs as they exist at the present writing. All the gangs of workmen on the buildings were doubled to-day, and immense quantities of iron designed for the main exhibition building arrived. The contractor proposes to put up six cross sections in a week, working from east to west. If he finds the progress is at rapid enough, erecting works will be placed at the western end, and two gangs will work upon the building after the manner the Hoosac tunnel was bored, each working from an end and combining in the middle. Machinery Hall is nearly under roof. The final stakes have been driven for the Horticultural building, while the eastern end of the edifice is up to the first story. Memorial Hall (the art gallery) is so near completion that it is difficult to tell where the progress has been made. The framework for the dome begins to rise, and shows the immense proportions of this part of the work. Operations have been commenced on the gas-works, and water-pipes intersect each other at numerous points. The supply of water, not only for use at the grounds, but in the city, is a most important point, and unless the city authorities awaken to this fact, there are apprehensions of a scarcity of this indispensable article. The Board of Finance has awarded the contract for building an iron bridge 500 feet long across Belmont Ravine, and leading into the Horticultural building to the Watson Manufacturing Company, of Paterson, N. J. There is a movement in progress to invite the merchants of Baltimore and the South, and Pittsburg and the West, to come here, and view the progress of the work. The affair will be similar to the entertainment of the New-York and Boston merchants, and will no doubt be productive of much good.

THE CENTENNIAL DIRECTORSHIP.

GEN. HAWLEY TO TAKE UP HIS RESIDENCE IN PHILADELPHIA—WHAT HE PROPOSES TO DO—HE BELIEVES THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE ALIVE TO THE IMPORTANCE OF THE EXPOSITION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24.—This afternoon Gen. Hawley, President of the Centennial Commission, repaired to his home in Hartford, Conn., to make his final preparations to take upon himself the active direction of the Centennial, which was assigned him by the unanimous vote of the commission on Saturday last. As soon as he can arrange his affairs at Hartford, he will return and make this city his residence until after the close of the Centennial. In the action taken by the commission in calling Gen. Hawley to this new and important duty, there has been no intent or desire to cast any reproach upon Director General Goshorn, who has heretofore had sole charge of all the executive business of the Centennial. In conversation to-day Gen. Hawley remarked that the commission, in common with every one else, had reached the conclusion that the time had come in this affair when there could not be too many hands at the bellows. As the President of the commission, he would hereafter devote his whole attention to the great celebration, but he should in no way interfere with the functions of Mr. Goshorn, who had discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of the public and of the commission. The only change of importance made by the new arrangement, he said, would be that hereafter Mr. Goshorn and himself would do what had heretofore been imposed upon the former alone. Gen. Hawley further said that he was glad to know that the American people have at last taken a real interest in the Centennial. The commission has at present ample funds to meet all the needs of the next two months, and large additions are expected before the expiration of that time to meet further requirements. He added that all that is now necessary to make the Centennial an assured success is an ample supply of money to finish the buildings required for the display of the fruits of American and foreign industry. In a few days Gen. Hawley will have the details of the Centennial in hand and be prepared to speak to the country with authoritative data upon the subject.

MEXICO.

RECENT ACTS OF CONGRESS—A DANGEROUS MODIFICATION OF THE ELECTION LAW—THE MICHOACAN REVOLT—RELATIONS WITH GUATEMALA.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 15, via HAVANA, May 24.—Congress has appropriated $20,000 for the erection of a monument to Miguel Hidalgo, leader of the revolution of 1810, modified the terms of the concession for the establishment of the Mexican and Cuban cable, approved a concession for the building of a railroad from Guaymas to Arizona, and passed a law defining the powers of the Supreme Court in matters relating to elections, and depriving it of the power to declare ineligible functionaries who had been publicly elected. It is feared that the passage of this latter act will introduce a serious element of disorder in public affairs.

It is reported that the revolutionary bands in the State of Michoacan have been defeated. The disastrous effects of the war are felt in most of the States. The Federal troops are reported to have suffered a reverse at the hands of the insurgents in San Luis Potosi, their loss being forty killed and 150 taken prisoners. The Government is taking measures to inaugurate a severe campaign against the revolutionists. Gen. Escobedo has arrived at the capital, and had a consultation with the Minister of War. He will assume command of an expeditionary corps.

The Indians on the Northern frontier continue to make destructive incursions, and the country is generally unsettled.

The relations between Mexico and Guatemala are becoming delicate on the question of the boundary line between the two countries. A rumor is in circulation that Gen. Uraga has been appointed to the command of the Guatemalan forces, and is engaged in organizing a corps of 10,000 men, intended to operate against Mexico.

REMARKABLE PLAY OF LIGHTNING.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 24.—During a thunderstorm to-day the flag-staff on the State Hall was struck and shattered by lightning, the fragments of the staff being scattered in various directions. The fluid coursed down the north side of the staff, leaving behind it a deep, black, irregular track. Leaving the staff at the roof, the fluid followed the course of a conductor down the front of the building on the outside, and thence around the base to the north entrance of the basement. There it left the conductor, and passing through the fan-light over the door, struck the main gas-pipe, and, after passing along it to nearly the centre of the building, where several other pipes connected, exploded with a loud report and disappeared. Joseph Hoff, employed in the building, was coming through the passageway at the time of the entrance of the fluid, and he described it as "coming in like a flash, and seeming to separate in forty different parts, and disappearing as if its force was spent." The workmen on the high-school building adjoining were in the basement at the time, and, although the fluid passed within a few feet of them, they experienced but a slight shock.

TRIBUTE TO POSTMASTER JAMES.

RECEPTION AT STATION H LAST NIGHT—COMPLIMENTARY SPEECHES BY EX-MAYOR OPDYKE, REV. MR. CROOK, AND OTHERS.

The citizens of the district covered by Station H of the New-York Post Office, grateful for improvements made by Postmaster James, and wishing to give him and the Superintendent of the station, Mr. Theodore Karner, who has filled his present position for five years, a token of their appreciation and respect, sent Mr. James a formal invitation to meet them at his convenience at the station corner of Third avenue and Sixtieth street. Mr. James accepted the invitation, and named last evening at 8 o'clock. At the appointed hour the committee of citizens, consisting of Messrs. Edward Fitch, Henry Clausen, Jr., J. Wynne Jones, D. W. C. Ward, Charles E. Kugler, William L. Peck, Philip Merkel, Ferdinand Traud, and William H. Long, met at the station, which had been handsomely decorated with American flags and portraits of Postmaster James, Superintendent Karner, and other Post Office officials connected with the main office, down town, and the station, and were soon afterward joined by ex-Mayor Opdyke, Judge Larremore, ex-Commissioner Gardner, Assemblyman Hess, Rev. Messrs. Crook and Correy, Alderman William L. Cole, ex-Alderman McGinnis, and other prominent residents of this district, which is one of the wealthiest in the City. Postmaster James was received by the committee and introduced to those present, numbering about 300. Mr. Fitch, Chairman of the committee, welcomed Mr. James on behalf of the citizens of the district, saying that they cordially greeted him, and wished to express their thanks for his efforts to provide them with frequent and accurate letter deliveries. They were delighted with the efficient and faithful service provided for them, and with the courtesy and zeal shown by all connected with the station in any capacity. These thanks were not only given as residents of the district, but to Mr. James for his good general administration of the Post Office in this City, the affairs of which were better managed now than under any previous Postmaster.

Mr. Morrison, a merchant in the district, returned thanks to Mr. James, in behalf of the business men of the district, for the very satisfactory mail service with which it had been provided.

Ex-Mayor Opdyke said it afforded him great pleasure to be able to testify to the efficiency characteristic of the postal facilities, not only of that district, but of those down town. Order had been brought out of chaos by the executive ability of Postmaster James, who, notwithstanding the exceedingly inconvenient accommodations in the present Post Office building, had reduced all its departments to a thorough, practical, and systematic working. The monetary department of the Post Office, with its business of from thirty to forty millions of dollars a year, was conducted with an accuracy almost unknown. Mr. James had exhibited ability of a character that would make his services desirable in a still higher sphere than the one he now occupied, and to which he would, doubtless, soon be called. [Applause.]

Rev. Mr. Crook said that he was conversant with the practical working of the Post Offices in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and many of the leading cities in England, and he could truly say that none of them surpassed our own in all the requisites for a satisfactory service.

Mr. James sincerely thanked the gentlemen who had thus honored him. He was surprised at such a demonstration, having supposed, in accepting the invitation, that he was merely to partake of a "send-off" to the Superintendent of the station on the occasion of his taking possession of new quarters for his station. He could not justly accept as his own all the flattering compliments paid to him. He had followed the good advice of such gentlemen as Mayor Opdyke and Mr. Thurlow Weed in making none but good appointments, removing any incompetent subordinate, and endeavoring to meet all the just requirements of the public, and, in addition to this, he had been entirely unhammeled in the matter of selecting good men to work with him. One thing was certain, and that was that at the present time no more faithful, competent, and courteous body of officials could be found than those with whom he had the honor to work in the Postal Department of this City. [Applause.] Every one connected with the department seemed to be doing his best, and he could truly say that there were not anywhere more faithful, hard-working classes of men to be found than the clerks and letter-carriers now connected with the Post Office service in this City, and none in the public service so poorly paid for a zealous discharge of onerous duties. [Applause.]

At the conclusion of the speeches a fine collation was served, at which complimentary toasts were given and responded to, and the pleasant reception festivities were continued to a late hour.

THE MASONIC DEDICATION.

NOTABLE FEATURES OF THE EVENT—DECORATIONS OF THE OFFICERS—PRECIOUS RELIC OF A LODGE—THE BANQUETS.

The details of the ceremonies on the occasion of the dedication of the Masonic Temple, on June 2, have not been made public. Some additional particulars regarding the event have been gained, however. The Knights Templar, who are expected to be 6,000 strong, will appear in full uniform. In addition to the ten Commanderies of New-York and Brooklyn, there will be thirteen from other parts of the State, two from Philadelphia, one from Washington, one from Detroit, two from Boston, one from Cincinnati, one from St. Louis, three from Connecticut, four from New-Jersey, two from Baltimore, and several from other States. These have all signified their intention to be present. The different committees, the names of the members of which were given in full in THE TIMES yesterday, will be distinguished by different badges. The Reception Committee will wear blue-silk badges with a gilt metal bar across the top, suspended from which, over the ribbon, will be the dedication medal. On the face of the ribbon will be inscribed in gilt the words, "Reception Committee," and on its back all the names of the members. The badge is surrounded with gold bullion fringe. The Banquet Committee will wear purple silk badges, with a silver bar, and solid silver dedication medals, and the inscription in silver, "Banquet Committee." On the back will be the names of all the members. The badge will be surrounded with silver bullion fringe.

The dedication medal has been copyrighted. It resembles a shield in shape and bears on the obverse a picture of the Temple with the symbols over the above. The inscription is "Masonic Temple, New-York, Dedicated June 2, 1875." On the reverse is a representation of the Coat of Arms of the Grand Lodge of the State, which is a picture of the cherubim on either side of the inscription, "Holiness to the Lord." The design may be seen on the bronze shield eight feet high, on the outside of the fifth story of the building. The decorations of the officers of the day will be as follows: The Grand Marshal, R. W. Gen. Charles Roome, will wear a purple scarf and carry the baton of the Grand Lodge. The Marshal of the Day, R. W. H. Clay Preston, will wear a purple scarf and purple rosette with three stars. The aids to the Grand Marshal will wear purple scarfs and purple rosettes with one gold star. The mounted aids will wear blue scarfs and blue rosettes with one gold star. The Marshals of divisions will wear blue scarfs with one silver star, and the Assistant Marshals will wear blue scarfs with white rosettes.

One of the most notable features of the procession will be the large Bible that will be carried by St. John's Lodge, No. 1. This lodge being the oldest in the State will occupy the place of honor in the procession immediately in front of the Grand Lodge. The Bible, which they number among their most precious relics, is the one on which George Washington took his oath of office when sworn as President of the United States. The book is one of the handsomely-illustrated, substantially-bound volumes of the last century, and the page on which the first President's hand rested while taking the oath is marked by a leaf turned down. R. W. Isaac H. Brown has made use of a contribution amounting to about $750 raised among the brotherhood in preparing an elegantly embroidered standard, on which are represented the arms of the Grand Lodge. This is to be borne in the procession, and afterward placed in a glass case and preserved among the archives of the Grand Lodge.

The week of the dedication will be marked by a number of elegant banquets. On the night before the dedication (June 1) a reception will be given in the Grand Lodge room at 8 P. M., to the invited guests. On the following evening a banquet to the invited guests will be given under the auspices of the Grand Lodge, at Irving Hall. On the evening of June 1, Palestine Commandery, of which G. M. Ellwood E. Thorne is Commander, will give a grand banquet to St. John's Commandery, of Philadelphia.

LIQUOR DEALERS' MEETINGS.

The Executive Committee of the Liquor Dealers' Protective Association held a meeting last evening at Masonic Hall. In addition to other business a vote of thanks was passed to the Republicans who voted in favor of the Excise bill. The Executive Committee of the Liquor, Wine, and Beer Dealers' Association met at Putnam Hall and debated as to the proper steps to take in relation to suits now being brought against members of the association by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, as overseers of the poor, to recover the $50 fine for delinquency in taking out licenses. The matter was finally referred to the counsel of the organization for his opinion.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

RAILWAY BONDHOLDERS' COUNCIL.

THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN COMPANY—A COMMITTEE APPOINTED IN THIS CITY TO INVESTIGATE THE AFFAIRS OF THE ROAD.

In the Fall of 1872 the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railroad Company began to run trains over their nearly completed road. The company was one of the numerous ones that are composed entirely of Eastern capitalists, and locate their routes apparently for no other reason than that no road has already been established. There was no demand for such a road; but none existing, it was thought that one would pay. The organization was on the basis of $1,500,000 capital, and the road was to extend from Logansport, Ind., through Frankfort and Crawfordsville to Rockville, the route being entirely within the borders of the State of Indiana. The stock was taken and a contract was made for the construction of the road, first mortgage bonds to the extent of $2,000,000 being sold to obtain funds for the construction. In 1872, as was said, the road lacked six miles of completion, but connection was made with a neighboring road for the six miles, and twenty-three miles of another road were leased by the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railroad Company, which thereby secured a route to Terra Haute. A small amount of rolling stock was bought, and more was hired, and operations were begun. It was found to be an expensive road to run for several reasons, one of the chief of which was that the road was heavily graded in a number of places, and the engines could only draw about twelve cars each. The rails were very light, only forty-five pounds to the yard, and the heavy engines caused a large expense for repairs. Operations were continued, however, for about a year, and the interpons for August, 1873, were duly met. In the following month came the financial distress which caused disaster all over the country, and the Logansport, Crawfordsville and Southwestern Company was forced into bankruptcy. The usual tedious operations of the Receiver have occupied the time until now, and the bondholders becoming impatient, and wishing to learn whether anything could be saved from the wreck, determined to make an investigation for themselves. A meeting has been held in Baltimore, at which a committee of investigation was appointed, and a similar meeting is to be held in Philadelphia.

Yesterday the bondholders residing in and about New-York met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for a similar purpose. Mr. C. H. Delamater, the proprietor of the Delamater Iron Works, was appointed Chairman, and Mr. F. W. Jones Secretary of the meeting. After some discussion, a resolution was offered by Mr. T. C. Henry, and amended on motion of Mr. John E. Ward, authorized the appointment by the Chair of a committee of three, who should have the power and receive instructions to visit the railroad and ascertain the exact original cost of its construction, find out the full extent of its liabilities at present, and make an estimate of the amount necessary to be expended to place the road in working order, and of its probable value per mile when in order. The committee were further instructed to ascertain, as far as possible, who are the present bondholders, and to communicate with them all by circular and advertisement, informing them of the result of the meeting and the appointment and powers of the committee. The committee was further instructed to incorporate any sub-committee that may be appointed in Philadelphia and Baltimore, as it was deemed unwise to have different investigations in progress at the same time. A report on all matters appertaining to the interests of the bondholders was ordered to be made at an adjourned meeting of the bondholders to be called by the Chair. The Chair appointed Messrs. Edwin E. Ward, of No. 61 Wall street; John Baird, No. 29 William street, and Simeon Fitch, No. 6 East Thirty-sixth street, as the committee. A resolution was then adopted authorizing the committee to make an assessment of not more than $1 per bond, and the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

EIGHTH PRACTICE BY THE AMERICAN TEAM—COL. GILDERSLEEVE RECORDS THE HIGHEST SCORE MADE THIS SEASON—GEN. SHALER RESIGNS HIS POSITION AS UMPIRE.

The American team held their eighth practice match at Creedmoor yesterday. There were only five members present, the absentees being Major Fulton, who has left town to visit his family before taking his long voyage, Col. Bodine, Messrs. Coleman and Ballard. Gen. Dakin arrived on the ground at an early hour and demonstrated several undeveloped theories by means of an artificial rest At 2 o'clock practice commenced under more favorable circumstances in regard to the atmosphere and light than have previously been experienced. The wind blue fresh from the south to the south-west, toward the targets; the sky was overcast with clouds; and there was an absence of the strong mirage which usually prevails on warm days. Col. Gildersleeve made the best score at 800 yards that has ever been made at Creedmoor—59 out of a possible 60 points, the first being a centre and the remaing 14 bull's-eyes. His score was not so good at 900 yards distance, but at the 1,000 yards range he made another excellent score—56 out of a possible 60, with no "misses." His total at the ranges amounted to 160 out of a possible 180 points, which is the highest score that has been made this season. Mr. Yale follows at 156 score of 139. Mr. Canfield, who is rapidly attaining a reputation for steadiness and reliability, made 57 out of a possible 60, at the first range, the chief feature of which was a string of ten "bull's eyes" at the commencement of his score. Gen. Dakin made his average score, 146 out of a possible 180. His ammunition became exhausted before the completion of his score at 1,000 yards, and this made it necessary for him to procure another kind. He was unable to perform as good execution with the latter, hence a rather inferior score at the last range. The following are the scores in detail:

COL. H. A. GILDERSLEEVE.

Yards.		Totals.
800	3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	59
900	3 2 4 4 3 0 4 4 0 3 4 3 4 4 3 4	55
1,000	3 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 4	56—160

G. W. YALE.

800	4 4 4 4 2 3 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4	55
900	3 4 3 3 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3	53
1,000	3 3 3 0 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	51—159

A. V. CANFIELD, JR.

800	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 2 3 4 4 4 4 4	57
900	3 2 3 3 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 2 4 4 3 4	50
1,000	3 3 3 4 3 4 4 4 4 3 2 4 3 0 4 4	48—155

GEN. T. S. DAKIN.

800	4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 3 3	55
900	3 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 2 4 4 2 3	52
1,000	3 3 R 4 2 4 R 3 4 3 3 3 4 0 3	39—146

CAPT. L. C. BRUCE.

800	2 4 3 4 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 4 3	51
900	4 3 3 2 2 3 4 4 4 3 4 3 3 4 3 3	49
1,000	3 3 2 3 4 4 3 3 4 3 2 4 4 3 4 3	43—143

Mr. J. S. Conlin, who practiced with the team, recorded the following score:

J. S. CONLIN.

800	3 3 4 4 4 3 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 4	55
900	3 3 3 3 4 4 4 3 4 3 3 4 4 4 3 3	51
1,000	4 4 0 0 3 0 3 3 4 4 3 3 4 3 3 3	41—147

Gen. Shaler has addressed a letter to Col. Gildersleeve, Captain of the team, in which he states that his business will not permit him to accompany the team to Ireland. It will therefore become necessary to appoint another umpire, which will probably be done in Ireland after the arrival of the team at Dublin.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST FORSAKES THE PULPIT.

Rev. Henry Lake, formerly of St. Ann's Church in Twelfth street, and who it will be remembered was during the first few years succeeding his accession to the Roman Catholic priesthood fiercejin denouncing the public school system, and warm in supporting the Papacy, has abandoned the pulpit. It appears that during his visit to Lorraine some time since, Father Lake made the acquaintance of a wealthy French lady. On returning to this country he left the Paulist fathers and became a secular priest, being attached as such to the Church of St. Ann, of which Father Preston is Pastor. He was subsequently transferred to Manhattanville, and his friends were one day astounded to find that the young clergyman had severed all connection with that church, of which he had been so ardent a supporter. Some months ago Father Lake married the young lady to whom he had become attached on his European tour, and left with his bride for California, where he is at present sojourning. The friends of the young clergyman admit that he has married and gone to California, but the church members are inexpressibly shocked at the occurrence, and have made superhuman efforts to suppress the scandal. At St. Ann's Church mention of the name of Father Lake is proscribed, and they profess to have no knowledge whatever of his whereabouts. The lady to whom the ex-priest has united his fortunes is said to be wealthy, accomplished, and of good family.

THE NEW TREASURER OF THE POLICE BOARD.

Commissioner John R. Voorhis, who was on Saturday elected Treasurer of the Police Department, has qualified by filing bonds with the Controller, and has entered upon the discharge of his new duties. His sureties are Francis B. Thurber and Abram R. Welch, who gave bonds in the sum of $20,000 each, as required by law, and the bonds were promptly approved by the Controller. The first official action of the new Treasurer was to sign checks to the amount of nearly $39,000 for the payment of the laborers, cartmen, and employes of the Street-cleaning Bureau, for services during April. Commissioner Voorhis yesterday took formal possession of the rooms set apart for the Treasurer of the board, and Commissioner Smith now occupies the room formerly used by Mr. Voorhis. At the meeting of the Board of Police, Commissioner Voorhis resigned the Chairmanship of the Committees on Rules and Discipline and on Repairs and Supplies; and Gen. Smith was appointed in his place. Mr. Voorhis retains the Chairmanship of the Committee on Finance, and Commissioner Diebecker will remain at the head of the Committees on Street Cleaning and on Surgeons.

OLD BOOKS AT AUCTION.

SALE OF THE LIBRARY OF THOMAS W. FIELD, EMBRACING WORKS ON AMERICAN HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Messrs. Bangs, Merwin & Co., at No. 656 Broadway, commenced yesterday the sale of a collection of books constituting the library of Thomas W. Field, embracing books relating to the American Indians, collections of historical societies, and American history and biography in general. Following are some of the most important books sold and the prices obtained: J. S. C. Abbott's "History of King Philip, Sovereign Chief of the Wampanoags, $1 15; Joseph Acosta's "Natvrall and Morall Historie of the East and West Indies," published in London in 1604, $18; C. De Acugna's "Voyages and Discoveries in South America," published in London in 1698, $2 25; J. Adair's "History of the American Indians," published in London in 1775, $9 50; Amos Adams' "Concise Historical View of the Difficulties, Hardships, and Perils which attended the Planting and Progressive Improvement of New-England," &c., published in London in 1770, $4 75; A German book, in five volumes, with the Lord's Prayer in nearly 500 languages and dialects, by J. C. Adelung and J. S. Vater, published in Berlin in 1806-12, $2 38 per volume; J. A. Aldama's "Art of the Mexican Tongue," (in Spanish, the two last leaves missing,) published in 1754, $5; Miss A. J. Allen's "Thrilling Adventures, Travels, and Explorations of Dr. Elijah White among the Rocky Mountains and in the Far West," $2 75; Ira Allen's "Natural and Political History of the State of Vermont," published in London in 1798, $4 25; "Narrative of Col. Ethan Allen's Captivity," written by himself, $1 75; Allen's "Particulars of the Capture of the Ship Olive Branch Laden with a Cargo of Arms for Supplying the Militia of Vermont," Philadelphia, 1805, $3 38; Rev. L. L. Allen's "Thrilling Sketch of the Life of the Distinguished Chief Okah Tubbee," &c., a pamphlet of forty-three pages, $7 50; "Transactions of the American Ethnological Society," from 1845 to 1853, three volumes, $5 50 per volume; two volumes of "The American (Monthly) Pioneer," 1843-4, in sheep, $6 25 per volume; same in cloth, $3 25; two volumes of the "American Register," published in Philadelphia in 1817, $2 per volume; "American State Papers," being Legislative and Executive documents of the Congress of the United States from March 3, 1789, to March 3, 1815, inclusive, $6 25 per volume; three volumes of "The Weekly American," published in Berkimer, N. Y., 1810-12, $5 75; Thomas Auburey's "Travels Through the Interior Parts of America," London, 1789, $2 25; "Minutes of a Court of Inquiry Upon the Case of Major John Andre," $2 63; "The Increase of the Kingdom of Christ," a sermon in small pamphlet form, $8 50; a small book of 160 pages, in Spanish, by Pedro de Arenas, being "A Vocabulary, or Manual of the Mexican Language," printed in 1811, $35; another edition of the same, $13 50; "Proceedings of a General Court-martial for the Trial of Major Gen. Arnold," $4 25; G. M. Asher's "Henry Hudson, the Navigator," $4 25; Atherton's "Narrative and Defeat of the North-western Army under Gen. Winchester," $3; three works by Caleb Atwater, published in 1831, 1833, and 1838, $5 75, $4 25, and $5 75, respectively; G. Auchinlick's "History of the War between Great Britain and the United States, 1812-14," $9 50; A ninety-one page pamphlet, in German, "Relating how Eight Fathers and two other Members of the Society of Jesus Shed their Blood for the Christian Belief," by American Auct., published in 1620, $4 75; A small Spanish work, by F. De Avila, "Art of the Mexican Tongue," $6 50; a French "Historie of North America," by P. de la Baccqueville, published in Paris in 1753, $3 75; A. G. Barcia's "Primitive History of the West Indies," (Spanish,) published in Madrid in 1749, $14 50; B. B. Barton's "Vindiciæ Antiquæ, or the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America," Philadelphia, 1798; W. Bartram's "Travels through North and South Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida, the Cherokee Country, the Creek Confederacy, and the Country of the Chactaws," Philadelphia, 1791, $3 25; London edition of the same, 1794, $6; Dubila edition, 1794, $3 50; F. W. Buchey's "Narrative of a Voyage to the Pacific and Behring's Straits to Co-operate with the Polar Expedition," London, 1831, $3; same, a later edition, $2 50; "Some Observations on the Situation, Disposition, and Character of the Indian Natives of this Continent," by Anthony Benezet, Philadelphia, 1784, $3 50; "Memoir Read before the Historical Society of the State of New-York, Dec. 31, 1816," by Egbert Benson, $4; second edition of same, with notes, $5; N. S. Benton's "History of Herkimer County and the Upper Mohawk Valley," &c., $3; G. Benzoni's "History of the New World," (Latin,) published in 1565, $5; A London translation of the same, $7 50; a small primer, (fourteen pages,) in the Maya language, spoken by the Indians of Yucatan, by C. H. Berendt, $7; L. Bertonio's "Book of the Life and Miracles of our Lord Jesus Christ," in the Aymara and Spanish languages, $13; Robert Beverley's "History of Virginia," in four parts, $108; A. Biel's "Voyage to France; Equinoxial in the Island of Cayenne, undertaken by the French in 1652," published in Paris, in 1664, $3; "Antiquarian, Ethnological, and other Researches in New-Grenada, Equador, Peru, and Chili," by William Bollaert, $4 38; "Among the Indians," by Henry A. Ballier, $8 62; "Life and Aeventures of Col. Daniel Boone," written by himself, $7; "Bossu's Account of His First Two Voyages to Louisiana," Amsterdam, 1778, (French,) $3 50; translation of the same, $2 50; a work in Spanish, by Botturini Benaduci, published in 1746, $13; a complete set of the publications of the Bradford Club, ten volumes, $5 per volume; "An Impartial Account of Lieut. Col. Bradstreet's Expedition to Fort Frontenac," published in London in 1759, $9 50; "History of Canada," &c., (French,) by De Brasseur, Paris, 1832, $3 12. The sale will be continued to-day.

ASSOCIATION FOR BEFRIENDING CHILDREN AND YOUNG GIRLS.

A May festival will be begun to-day at the "House of the Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls," No. 136 Second avenue. The object is to raise funds in aid of this institution, which, during a brief existence of five years, has done much toward reclaiming hundreds of young girls, outcasts in the worst places of this City. The place is under the direction of Very Rev. Thomas S. Preston, Vicar General, and is conducted by Mrs. Mary C. D. Starr, the President, Mrs. George V. Hecker, Mrs. Dr. T. A. Emmet, Miss Anna M. Gilbert, and a Board of Managers, consisting of some of the best-known ladies in the City. The association was formed in 1870, to furnish a home for the forlorn and abject children of the streets, and girls, scarce women in years, but old in the knowledge of sin and suffering. The first location was at No. 316 West Fourteenth street. It was next moved to No. 249 East Thirteenth street, and is now situated at No. 136 Second avenue. The movement has proved eminently successful, and according to the report for the year ending May 1, 1875, is still progressive. During the last year the number of inmates received was 225; the whole number cared for 325; those dismissed 236, and the number at present in the house 89. The Managers began the year with a debt of $30,000 in bonds and mortgages, and a floating debt of $12,000, which afterward increased to $15,445 36. At the close of the year, April 1875, the floating debt had been reduced to $9,371 29, and a subscription having been set on foot to meet certain payments falling due on May 1, the amount was further reduced to $6,926 92. To aid in raising this sum, which must be paid before next January, the managers appeal to their friends. They have maintained a family averaging 100 members at an actual cost of $4,316 22, with incidental expenses amounting to $742 55. The inmates are taught to work, study, and become useful to themselves and the world.

There will be music and refreshments from 3 to 6 P. M. to-day.

CARDINAL McCLOSKEY'S RECEPTION.

In accordance with the usual custom of prelates who have been elevated to the Cardinalate, a reception was given last evening by Cardinal McCloskey to the clergy of the Archdiocese of New-York. The reception was entirely informal, being confined to ordinary conversation and the interchange of congratulations. The Cardinal, who was attired in scarlet cassock, mantiletta, and beretta, and wore the pectoral chain and cross, received his guests in the parlors. Among those who paid their addresses to his Eminence were Bishop McNierney, of Albany; Mgr. Roncetti, Dr. Ubaldi, Count Marefoschi, Rev. Dr. McGlynn, Father Farley, Secretary to the Cardinal; Vicars General Quinn and Preston, and the following clergy of the different churches in the City: Rev. Fathers Hewitt, Clowery, O'Farrell, Farrell, Curran, McCarthy, Kierney, Kean, Nicol, Bonaventura, Stroble, Burtsell, Larkin, Brennan, Morrogh, Everett, Grimm, Healey, Mooney, Flattery, McAlear, Merrick, Farrelly, O'Riley, Donnelly, McNamee, Hecker, McGuire, Bovce, McGean, Anorli, and a number of others. During the reception, which was held from 5 to 10 o'clock, the Cardinal was the recipient of the cordial congratulations of the clergy of his diocese, and warmly reciprocated the kind wishes of his visitors.

THE LATE SCHOOL COMMISSIONER FARR.

Yesterday morning memorial services in honor of the late Commissioner James W. Farr were held in the chapel of the Normal College. Among those present, besides the Faculty and students of the college, were President Neilson, of the Board of Education; Commissioners Wood, Fuller, Klamroth, Townsend, Halstead, Baker, Lewis, and Wetmore. Hon. William H. Wood opened the services by reading from the Scriptures, after which selections from sacred music were rendered by the students. President Neilson, Rev. Dr. Burchard, and Dr. Ellery Denison delivered brief addresses, expressive of regret at the demise of Mr. Farr, and eulogistic of his life and character. A handsome set of engrossed resolutions from the Faculty, instructors, and students were accepted, on behalf of the family, by Mr. Wendel, a son-in-law of the late Commissioner.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Atlantic Lodge of the Ancient Order of Goodfellows celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary at the Harmonie Rooms, in Essex street, last night.

A petition has been sent to the Board of Aldermen requesting them to cause the ordinance requiring all dogs to be muzzled to be enforced.

Primary School No. 4 will hold its annual reception at the school building, Sixteenth street, near First avenue, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

The school of the Collegiate Dutch Church will celebrate its two hundred and forty-second anniversary in the school-room, No. 160 West Twenty-ninth street, this evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

The Beethoven German Women's Benevolent Society gave a picnic and Summer-night's festival at Hamilton Park yesterday. The proceeds will be devoted to charity.

The steamer Egypt landed 854 immigrants at Castle Garden yesterday; the Britannic 561; the Wyoming 533; the Switzerland 105, and the City of Brussels 740—total 2,793.

James Connelly, while endeavoring to check a runaway team in Cliff street, near Beekman, yesterday, was knocked down and crushed by a passing truck. His right thigh was fractured.

The new White Star steamer Germania has sailed from Queenstown, in charge of Capt. Kennedy, formerly in command of the Baltic. She is said to be one of the finest steamers afloat.

The Children's Aid Society will give the pupils of the Italian schools under its charge a festival at the school building, Leonard street, near Centre, this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

The Sabbath-school connected with St. James M. E. Church, at Madison avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, Rev. Dr. Foss Pastor, have chartered the steamer Thomas P. Way for a picnic to Sea Cliff Grove on Saturday, June 19.

Col. Taylor, of Central Valley Stock Farm, sold last week for $3,000 a two-year old brown filly by his stallion Florida, the most famous son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Florida is already celebrated as a sire of trotters.

Chamberlain Tappan makes the following report: Balance in the City Treasury May 15, $1,378,448 43; receipts last week, $3,685,583 63; payments, $2,546,893 47; amount on hand on Saturday, $2,517,138 59.

Mr. J. B. Stoner will exhibit the sea-going qualities of his life-saving suit this afternoon in the waters of the bay, a steamer leaving the foot of Whitehall street at 2 P. M. Three ladies and three gentlemen have been engaged to make the experiment.

Senator Moore, Speaker McGuire, Assemblymen Daly, Waehner, McGowan, and others called upon Mayor Wickham yesterday. It is said that the object of some of the Legislators was to confer with Mr. Wickham in relation to the proposed investigation into the management of the District Attorney's office.

The Centennial Political Club, of Harlem, the membership of which embraces several of the leading Republicans of the Twenty-first Assembly District, completed its organization by electing William Sterritt President and George A. Reilley Secretary. The platform is "Fidelity to the Administration and political reform."

The regular meeting of the Seamen's Protective Association was held in the New-York Nautical School, at No. 92 Madison street, Dr. William F. Hume presiding. Seamen were warned not to sign powers of attorney to collect their wages, but in case of trouble on shipboard to call upon or write to the Consul, whose duty it is to see that they are not imposed upon.

The North-German residents met at the corner of Houston and